FOR USE IN
MORNING PAPERS
APRIL 1, 1937

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
WASHINGTON

Census of Business: 1935 - in cooperation with the Bureau of Mines

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BASALT INDUSTRY IN 1935

Basalt quarries and finishing plants operated by quarry companies in the United States in 1935 employed 3,147 wage earners and paid wages totalling $2,841,120. The number of wage earners was obtained by averaging the total reported on pay rolls on the fifteenth of each month. This procedure gives a somewhat lower figure than the total number actually engaged in the production of basalt during the year for nearly 5,000 were employed in the peak month. Salaried officers, technical and supervisory employees, and others working on a salary basis in basalt production in 1935 totalled 570 with salaries amounting to $1,027,305. Expenditures for supplies and materials, fuel, and purchased electric current amounted to $3,659,175. Supplies and materials comprised 73 percent of the total; fuel, 12 percent; and purchased electric current, 15 percent. The total value of products of the industry in 1935 was $10,854,620, which includes $47,760 derived from work or services.

These data are based upon replies courteously furnished by mine operators to certain special questions carried on the Bureau of Mines' report form for 1935, by cooperative arrangement with the Bureau of the Census.

A general Census of Business was taken by the Bureau of the Census for the year 1935. This project, known as the Census of Business, was planned to provide dependable information on all branches of American business not regularly covered by other divisions of the Census Bureau, such as Manufactures and Agriculture, or by other agencies of the Federal government. For mines and quarries, the canvass included not only data on production and value but also cost of materials, fuel and power, wages paid, and number and total compensation of salaried employees. To avoid duplication of statistical inquiries, it was arranged that these supplementary questions should be added to the Bureau of Mines' annual report form for the year 1935. The Bureau of Mines has been responsible for their collection and tabulation, with the aid of funds contributed by the Bureau of the Census and in collaboration with F. A. Gosnell, Chief Statistician, Census of Business.

The returns received are believed to be sufficiently accurate to indicate the total volume of expenditures for supplies, salaries, and wages made by the mineral industries, but in most cases do not justify the computation of unit costs for the items listed. Note also that many items of cost are not included, such as royalties, depletion, depreciation, interest on debentures, insurance, taxes, workmen's compensation, reserves for uninsurable hazards, and other administrative and selling expenses. It is therefore impossible to compute the total cost of production or the margin, if any, between sales realization and cost.

Detailed data summarized in the following tables were compiled by A. T. Coons and E. T. Shuey of the staff of the Bureau of Mines under the supervision of H. H. Hughes, Mineral Production and Economics Division.

Value of products, expenditures, and employment at basalt quarries 1/
in the United States in 1935, by States

State	Number of operations	Value of products	Expenditures				Salaried employees 2/		Wage earners	
			Supplies and materials 3/	Fuel	Purchased electric current	Total	Number	Salaries	Number 4/	Wages
California	15	$364,720	$49,440	$24,370	$16,570	$90,380	47	$76,050	175	$126,080
Connecticut	18	1,340,455	294,880	71,040	66,440	432,360	33	66,290	301	447,510
Maryland	6	254,830	43,122	7,399	19,679	70,200	7	7,790	94	70,660
Massachusetts	15	1,000,800	290,520	27,180	50,860	368,560	34	110,240	186	259,310
New Jersey	25	1,255,440	337,020	31,260	127,320	495,600	74	144,150	256	275,930
New York	3	661,990	95,290	4,440	54,880	154,610	10	35,300	120	117,330
Pennsylvania	13	500,125	129,635	10,820	46,470	186,925	24	45,610	292	138,680
Virginia	4	48,430	8,870	2,550	3,130	14,550	1	2,010	67	25,460
Other States 5/	171	5,427,830	1,427,017	270,992	147,981	1,845,990	340	539,865	1,656	1,380,160
Total United States	270	6/ 10,854,620	2,675,794	450,051	533,330	3,659,175	570	1,027,305	3,147	2,841,120

1/ Includes finishing plants operated by quarry companies; data for 33 percent of the total output are estimated.
2/ Includes salaried officers, technical and supervisory employees, and all others on salaries, except employees at central administrative offices not connected with quarry or plant.
3/ Includes cost of lumber and timber, iron and steel materials, explosives and oil used directly or sold to employees, water for boilers, machinery supplies, and all other supplies and materials necessary to maintain and operate the quarry and plant.
4/ Number of wage earners determined by averaging the total number reported on pay rolls the fifteenth of each month.
5/ Arizona, Idaho, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, Oregon, Texas, Washington, and Wisconsin.
6/ Includes $47,760 for work or services.

Wage earners employed at basalt quarries 1/ in the United States in 1935, by months

State	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
California	156	153	156	153	146	164	177	161	198	237	220	181	175
Connecticut	100	110	207	329	400	412	423	412	406	343	254	219	301
Maryland	33	11	53	63	113	129	124	134	121	157	136	58	94
Massachusetts	74	58	133	192	251	245	256	261	256	204	175	123	186
New Jersey	143	146	155	219	269	347	298	320	278	320	287	293	256
New York	38	37	77	149	149	149	151	151	135	139	134	129	120
Pennsylvania	115	108	154	188	210	220	231	180	192	194	156	130	292
Virginia	40	40	60	75	78	82	74	85	82	68	64	50	67
Other States 2/	743	842	933	1,247	1,984	2,301	3,238	2,755	2,090	1,899	1,793	1,477	1,656
Total United States ...	1,442	1,505	1,928	2,615	3,600	4,049	4,972	4,459	3,758	3,561	3,219	2,660	3,147

1/ Includes finishing plants operated by quarry companies.
2/ Arizona, Idaho, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, Oregon, Texas, Washington, and Wisconsin.

FOR USE IN
AFTERNOON PAPERS
FEBRUARY 4, 1937

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
WASHINGTON

Census of Business: 1935 - in cooperation with the Bureau of Mines

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BAUXITE INDUSTRY IN 1935

Bauxite mines and beneficiating plants in the United States in 1935 employed 559 wage earners and paid wages totalling $330,196. The number of wage earners was obtained by averaging the total reported on pay rolls on the fifteenth of each month. This procedure gives a somewhat lower figure than the total number actually engaged in the production of bauxite during the year for nearly 700 were employed in the peak month. The entire industry is centralized in Arkansas, Alabama, and Georgia. Salaried officers, technical and supervisory employees, and others working on a salary basis in bauxite mining in 1935 totalled 77 with salaries amounting to $130,721. Expenditures for supplies and materials, fuel, and purchased electric current amounted to $357,525. Supplies and materials comprised 60 percent of the total; fuel, 29 percent; and purchased electric current, 11 percent. The total value of products of the bauxite industry in 1935 was $1,545,050. The data presented in the accompanying tables are comparable to the Census of Mines and Quarries canvass for 1929.

These data are based upon replies courteously furnished by mine operators to certain special questions carried on the Bureau of Mines' report form for 1935, by cooperative arrangement with the Bureau of the Census.

A general Census of Business was taken by the Bureau of the Census for the year 1935. This project, known as the Census of Business, was planned to provide dependable information on all branches of American business not regularly covered by other divisions of the Census Bureau, such as Manufactures and Agriculture, or by other agencies of the Federal government. For mines and quarries, the canvass included not only data on production and value but also cost of materials, fuel and power, wages paid, and number and total compensation of salaried employees. To avoid duplication of statistical inquiries, it was arranged that these supplementry questions should be added to the Bureau of Mines' annual report form for the year 1935. The Bureau of Mines has been responsible for their collection and tabulation, with the aid of funds contributed by the Bureau of the Census and in collaboration with F. A. Gosnell, Chief Statistican, Census of Business.

The returns received are believed to be sufficiently accurate to indicate the total volume of expenditures for supplies, salaries, and wages made by the mineral industries, but in most cases do not justify the computation of per-ton costs for the items listed. Note also that many items of cost are not included, such as royalties, depletion, depreciation, interest on debentures, insurance, taxes, workmen's compensation, reserves for uninsurable hazards, and other administrative and selling expenses. It is therefore impossible to compute the total cost of production or the margin, if any, between sales realization and cost.

Detailed data summarized in the following tables were compiled by H. W. Davis of the staff of the Bureau of Mines under the supervision of H. H. Hughes, Mineral Production and Economics Division.

Value of products, expenditures, and employment at bauxite mines and beneficiating plants in the United States in 1935, by States

State	Number of mines	Value of products	Expenditures				Salaried employees 2/		Wage earners	
			Supplies and materials 1/	Fuel	Purchased electric current	Total	Number	Salaries	Number 3/	Wages
Arkansas	7	$1,482,236	$189,141	$98,342	$38,537	$326,020	73	$125,757	493	$308,615
Alabama and Georgia	4	62,814	24,235	6,750	520	31,505	4	4,964	66	21,581
Total United States	11	1,545,050	213,376	105,092	39,057	357,525	77	130,721	559	330,196

1/ Includes cost of lumber and timber, iron and steel materials, explosives and oil used directly or sold to employees, water for boilers, machinery supplies, and all other supplies and materials necessary to maintain and operate the mine and plant.
2/ Includes salaried officers, technical and supervisory employees, and all others on salaries, except employees at central administrative offices not connected with mine or plant.
3/ Number of wage earners determined by averaging the total number reported on pay rolls the fifteenth of each month.

Wage earners employed at bauxite mines and beneficiating plants in the United States in 1935, by months

State	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
Arkansas	340	337	408	431	527	531	574	536	554	523	545	617	493
Alabama and Georgia .	110	53	50	52	61	55	51	50	78	85	66	80	66
Total United States .	450	390	458	483	588	586	625	586	632	608	611	697	559

FOR USE IN
MORNING PAPERS
JUNE 23, 1937

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
WASHINGTON

Census of Business: 1935 - in cooperation with the Bureau of Mines

BITUMINOUS COAL MINING IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1935

The mining of bituminous coal was by far the largest employer of labor among the mineral industries in 1935. The soft coal mines employed an average of 435,426 wage earners over the year as a whole, the number on the rolls varying from 400,886 in July, the minimum month, to 460,871 in December, the maximum month. The total wages paid amounted to $402,676,694. In addition, $32,531,000 was paid in compensation to 16,916 salaried employees engaged at the mines or in offices directly connected therewith. The latter figures do not include salaried personnel at general administrative offices not located at the mines.

The bituminous coal mines spent $73,704,997 for supplies and materials in 1935, not including purchases of new equipment and machinery. The cost of colliery fuel was $4,796,141 and of purchased electric power, $25,080,359.

Comparisons with preceding censuses are given below:

	1919	1929	1935	Percent of change 1929-1935
Production, net tons	460,425,836	537,442,495	372,253,697	- 30.7
Value of products				
Coal, value at mine	$1,144,322,647	$965,707,288	$657,560,722	- 31.9
Average value per ton	$2.485	$1.797	$1.766	- 1.0
Other products or services	$1,654,918	$986,483	$913,813	- 7.4
Total value	$1,145,977,565	$966,693,771	$658,474,535	- 31.9
Salaried employees				
Number	33,573	20,826	a/16,916	a/
Total compensation	$68,669,038	$48,840,030	a/$32,531,000	a/
Wage earners				
Average number, including shut-down periods	545,798	458,732	435,426	- 5.1
Wages paid	$682,601,068	$574,800,072	$402,676,694	- 29.9
Cost of supplies	$142,432,551	$106,438,396	$73,704,997	- 30.8
Cost of fuel	$25,896,660	$7,529,305	$4,796,141	- 36.3
Cost of purchased power	$11,280,509	$30,739,381	$25,080,359	- 18.4
Per ton expenditures for:				
Wages	$1.483	$1.070	$1.082	+ 1.1
Supplies	.309	.198	.198	---
Fuel	.056	.014	.013	- 7.1
Purchased electric power	.025	.057	.067	+ 17.5
Ratio of expenditures to total value				
Wages	59.6%	59.5%	61.2%	+ 2.9
Supplies	12.4%	11.0%	11.2%	+ 1.8
Fuel	2.3%	.8%	.7%	- 12.5
Purchased electric power	1.0%	3.2%	3.8%	+ 18.8

a/ The figures for salaried employees in 1935 are not comparable with those for 1929. In both years employees at central offices were returnable on a separate form for "General Administrative Office Personnel" and are not included here; but the line distinguishing central offices in the two years was differently drawn. In 1929 many employees at separate administrative offices located in the same county or State were grouped with the mine reports. In 1935 only personnel actually at the mine or in offices directly connected therewith were included.

These figures include mines producing 2,750,179 tons of lignite in the Dakotas, Texas, and Montana and mines producing 423,090 tons of anthracite and semianthracite in Arkansas, Colorado, Virginia, and New Mexico, which are grouped for statistical convenience with the bituminous coal industry. Separate statistics for the production of lignite, anthracite, and semianthracite are given in the reports of the Bureau of Mines.

These data are based upon replies courteously furnished by mine operators to certain special questions carried on the Bureau of Mines' report form for 1935, by cooperative arrangement with the Bureau of the Census.

A general Census of Business was taken by the Bureau of the Census for the year 1935. This project was planned to provide dependable information on all branches of American business not regularly covered by other divisions of the Census Bureau, such as Manufactures and Agriculture, or by other agencies of the Federal government. For mines and quarries, the canvass included not only data on production and value but also cost of materials, fuel and power, wages paid, and number and total compensation of salaried employees. To avoid duplication of statistical inquiries, it was arranged that these supplementary questions should be added to the Bureau of Mines' annual report form for the year 1935. The Bureau of Mines has been responsible for their collection and tabulation, with the aid of funds contributed by the Bureau of the Census and in collaboration with F. A. Gosnell, Chief Statistician, Census of Business.

The returns received are believed to be sufficiently accurate to show the total volume of expenditures made by the coal industry for supplies, fuel, power, and wages and to indicate the long-time relationships of these items set forth in the accompanying table. However, no determination of these expenditures by the methods of a general Census can attain the accuracy of accounting, such as would be needed for the regulation of prices, and the returns in most cases do not justify precise comparisons of per-ton costs between districts or between types of mines. It should also be noted that many items of cost are not included, such as the purchase of new equipment, depreciation, royalties, depletion, interest on debentures, insurance, taxes, workmen's compensation, reserves for uninsurable hazards, and other administrative and selling expenses. It is therefore impossible to compute the total cost of production or the margin, if any, between sales realization and cost.

Detailed data in the following tables were compiled by F. G. Tryon, W. H. Young, and M. E. Wilson, of the Coal Economics Division, Bureau of Mines, with the collaboration of F. E. Berquist.

TABLE 1. PRODUCTION, TOTAL VALUE OF PRODUCTS, AND EXPENDITURES FOR SUPPLIES, COLLIERY FUEL, PURCHASED ELECTRIC POWER, AND WAGES AT BITUMINOUS COAL MINES IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1935, BY STATES

(Exclusive of wagon mines producing less than 1,000 tons a year. Note also that the production of Alaska, which amounted to 119,425 tons in 1935, is not included.)

State	Number of mines	Coal produced (tons of 2000 lbs.)	Total value of products			Expenditures				Total wages paid in 1935 d/
			Value of coal at mine a/	Other products or services b/	Total	Supplies and materials c/	Colliery fuel	Purchased electric power	Total	
Alabama	164	8,504,510	$18,250,929	$4,044	$18,254,973	$2,206,418	$120,011	$879,530	$3,205,959	$10,737,712
Arkansas	65	1,133,279	3,447,578	1,648	3,449,226	403,451	19,618	187,760	610,829	1,971,132
Colorado	263	5,910,511	13,674,224	10,137	13,684,361	1,324,383	213,177	500,592	2,038,152	7,871,290
Illinois	722	44,525,469	69,516,429	43,235	69,559,664	10,041,109	878,284	2,345,946	13,265,339	39,039,928
Indiana	188	15,754,214	23,721,662	6,965	23,728,627	3,990,418	307,070	876,543	5,174,031	10,896,599
Iowa	263	3,650,163	9,001,740	441	9,002,181	805,036	72,843	276,145	1,154,024	6,090,032
Kansas	177	2,686,164	4,943,118	---	4,943,118	700,036	15,139	254,250	969,425	2,224,379
Kentucky: Eastern ...	313	32,626,817	56,348,664	310	56,348,974	6,167,792	253,978	1,974,843	8,396,613	36,973,809
Western ...	182	8,134,122	9,607,542	6,564	9,614,106	1,228,316	113,866	383,196	1,725,378	6,554,000
Maryland	114	1,678,059	3,265,958	9,009	3,274,967	310,890	13,415	93,271	417,576	2,335,184
Michigan	20	628,384	2,017,467	---	2,017,467	271,314	76,194	66,018	413,526	1,256,036
Missouri	201	3,645,996	6,923,917	37,927	6,961,844	1,106,240	34,008	381,325	1,521,573	3,262,035
Montana	81	2,758,906	4,146,344	563	4,146,907	e/ 938,524	5,883	147,053	1,091,460	1,780,904
New Mexico	49	1,388,877	3,681,075	42,007	3,723,082	421,028	62,573	104,881	588,482	2,189,057
North Dakota	161	1,955,510	2,395,507	37,486	2,432,993	368,609	24,510	120,941	514,060	1,011,273
Ohio	734	21,153,151	35,111,486	30,003	35,141,489	3,864,669	208,595	1,210,622	5,283,886	22,858,480
Oklahoma	104	1,229,398	2,878,999	---	2,878,999	362,067	24,053	110,367	496,487	1,680,388

(See next page for footnotes)

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TABLE 1. PRODUCTION, TOTAL VALUE OF PRODUCTS, AND EXPENDITURES FOR SUPPLIES, COLLIERY FUEL, PURCHASED ELECTRIC POWER, AND WAGES AT BITUMINOUS COAL MINES IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1935, BY STATES--Continued

(Exclusive of wagon mines producing less than 1,000 tons a year. Note also that the production of Alaska, which amounted to 119,425 tons in 1935, is not included.)

State	Number of mines	Coal produced (tons of 2000 lbs.)	Total value of products			Expenditures				Total wages paid in 1935 d/
			Value of coal at mine a/	Other products or services b/	Total	Supplies and materials c/	Colliery fuel	Purchased electric power	Total	
Pennsylvania	1,365	91,404,670	$172,169,692	$307,744	$172,477,436	$16,890,449	$1,272,177	$7,019,226	$25,181,852	$111,655,209
South Dakota	17	13,243	21,032	---	21,032	2,972	418	---	3,390	13,363
Tennessee	104	4,137,802	7,434,826	286	7,435,112	774,967	69,227	276,702	1,120,896	4,667,693
Texas	18	757,529	653,552	1,908	655,460	86,919	5,483	16,469	108,871	408,213
Utah	40	2,946,918	6,091,286	---	6,091,286	708,660	8,235	333,005	1,049,900	3,229,849
Virginia	82	9,667,018	17,127,756	4,956	17,132,712	1,783,068	30,797	667,361	2,481,226	11,114,467
Washington	56	1,559,206	4,685,992	---	4,685,992	500,848	30,223	184,543	715,614	2,534,192
West Virginia	746	99,179,061	169,164,340	90,282	169,254,622	17,119,874	827,799	6,249,569	24,197,242	105,283,893
Wyoming	68	5,177,142	11,127,156	278,298	11,405,454	1,311,802	105,935	419,784	1,837,521	4,934,663
Other States (Arizona, California, Georgia, Idaho, North Carolina, and Oregon)	14	47,578	152,451	---	152,451	15,138	2,630	417	18,185	102,914
Total f/	6,311	372,253,697	657,560,722	913,813	658,474,535	73,704,997	4,796,141	25,080,359	103,581,497	402,676,694

(a) Less selling expense. (b) Includes receipts for power sold and services performed for other establishments. (c) Includes cost of lumber and timber, iron and steel materials, explosives and oil used directly or sold to employees, water for boilers, machinery supplies and all other supplies and materials necessary to maintain and operate the mine. (d) Does not include compensation, if any, paid for labor at mines operated in connection with penal institutions or county homes to which the inquiry regarding labor was not applicable, as follows: Kansas, 150,858 man-days; Pennsylvania, 3,120 man-days; Tennessee, 153,720 man-days; and West Virginia, 6,362 man days. (e) Includes payments other than for items of wages and power made under operating contract by one large stripping mine. (f) The canvass of production is believed to be complete. Where no report was available from the mine operator regarding other items of the schedule, the missing item was supplied by estimate, in order to complete the totals. The proportion covered by estimate was 5.2 percent of the total value of products, 7.6 percent of the expenditures for supplies, etc., and 10.3 percent of the wages paid in 1935.

TABLE 2. NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS EMPLOYED IN EACH MONTH AT BITUMINOUS COAL MINES IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1935, BY STATES

State	Number of wage earners employed in pay period nearest 15th of month a/												Average number of wage earners b/	
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Including shut-down periods	Excluding shut-down periods
Alabama	15,735	19,302	19,552	18,940	18,864	18,548	17,565	16,849	17,449	2,070	13,314	16,943	16,261	18,957
Arkansas	3,344	3,154	2,410	783	1,570	1,920	2,567	3,099	3,701	4,053	4,041	4,043	2,890	3,705
Colorado	9,203	8,528	8,236	7,209	6,407	5,824	5,665	6,554	8,017	9,136	9,519	9,576	7,823	8,127
Illinois	45,823	45,968	45,859	31,922	34,321	36,216	29,999	33,681	42,060	45,880	45,412	45,744	40,240	45,6[illegible]
Indiana	11,511	11,619	11,695	9,772	10,077	10,133	8,673	9,398	9,729	10,067	10,530	10,708	10,326	11,643
Iowa	8,349	8,292	7,973	5,598	5,536	5,427	4,753	5,156	6,601	7,611	8,288	8,496	6,840	7,966
Kansas	4,092	3,979	3,824	2,876	2,688	2,614	2,698	3,141	3,533	3,898	4,191	4,155	3,474	3,850
Kentucky: Eastern	39,419	39,645	40,084	39,137	39,267	38,594	38,506	39,161	39,160	37,178	41,586	41,011	39,395	40,609
Western	11,461	11,486	11,317	10,553	9,762	10,012	10,129	10,224	9,816	7,339	7,679	8,225	9,834	11,670
Maryland	3,024	3,059	2,972	2,819	2,591	2,688	2,523	2,570	2,748	2,820	2,865	2,886	2,797	2,941
Michigan	1,553	1,576	1,557	1,257	1,074	1,199	418	980	1,366	1,463	1,537	1,648	1,302	1,451
Missouri	5,927	5,934	5,555	4,152	3,600	3,558	3,342	4,062	5,016	5,755	6,093	6,167	4,930	5,632
Montana	1,646	1,627	1,506	1,427	1,211	1,175	986	1,344	1,598	1,770	1,850	1,766	1,492	1,551
New Mexico	2,282	2,421	2,420	2,385	2,340	2,160	2,149	2,196	2,243	2,314	2,321	2,374	2,300	2,349
North Dakota	1,619	1,528	1,288	1,000	803	721	850	749	1,179	1,458	1,636	1,582	1,201	1,369
Ohio	29,254	29,262	29,248	25,825	26,044	26,780	23,211	24,732	27,607	28,916	28,534	28,857	27,356	29,546
Oklahoma	3,150	3,011	2,769	1,402	1,255	1,327	1,598	2,243	2,760	2,947	3,019	2,845	2,360	3,130
Pennsylvania	119,330	121,657	124,668	118,059	117,459	119,187	113,272	116,016	117,073	118,428	121,811	122,828	119,149	123,549
South Dakota	51	44	41	29	2	2	2	2	21	45	49	39	27	56

(See next page for footnotes)

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TABLE 2. NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS EMPLOYED IN EACH MONTH AT BITUMINOUS COAL MINES IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1935, BY STATES--Continued

State	Number of wage earners employed in pay period nearest 15th of month a/												Average number of wage earners b/	
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Including shut-down periods	Excluding shut-down periods
Tennessee	7,471	7,509	7,453	7,247	7,359	7,275	7,210	7,397	7,294	1,840	7,283	7,776	6,926	7,521
Texas	795	786	778	765	767	751	767	777	812	789	811	799	783	795
Utah	3,251	2,955	2,611	2,193	1,870	1,971	1,850	1,956	2,530	3,096	3,559	3,589	2,619	2,730
Virginia	12,316	12,372	12,549	12,182	12,254	12,116	12,200	12,151	12,123	12,825	13,331	13,408	12,486	12,950
Washington	2,232	2,264	2,181	2,164	2,056	2,011	1,874	1,986	2,050	2,059	2,434	2,424	2,145	2,162
West Virginia	106,526	107,163	107,928	105,247	105,312	104,727	104,280	104,992	104,603	108,442	108,851	108,328	106,367	109,090
Wyoming	3,834	3,750	3,731	3,531	3,519	3,679	3,771	3,938	4,248	4,390	4,423	4,441	3,938	3,967
Other States (Arizona, California, Georgia, Idaho, North Carolina, and Oregon)	232	230	230	171	144	113	28	132	157	112	209	213	165	216
Total	453,430	459,121	460,435	418,645	418,152	420,728	400,886	415,486	435,494	426,701	455,176	460,871	435,426	463,222

a/ At a small number of mines, chiefly in Illinois and Indiana, where the available working time was divided by local agreement among two or more groups of employees, the figures purport to represent the number of men on the rolls drawing pay rather than the average number working. b/ Two averages are shown here, computed from the monthly payroll data. The first covers all payrolls reported, including periods when the mine was shut down and giving employment only to watchmen or maintenance men. The second excludes the shut-down periods and more correctly represents the number on the payrolls in the days when the mines were in operation. The latter average in most instances agrees closely with the "average number of men employed" as reported elsewhere on the schedule and published by the U. S. Bureau of Mines as the best measure of the operating force of the coal-mining industry.

TABLE 3. PERSONNEL OTHER THAN WAGE EARNERS AND SALARIES PAID AT BITUMINOUS COAL MINES IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1935

(Covers only personnel actually at mine and office directly in connection therewith. Employees at central offices not connected with the mine were returnable at the Census on a separate form for "General Administrative Office Personnel" and are not included here. The figures are not directly comparable with those for the Census of 1929 which included in many cases employees at administrative offices located at other points in the State where the coal was produced.)

State	Number of proprietors or firm members (not applicable to corporations) a/	Salaried employees b/	
		Number	Compensation (thousand dollars)
Alabama	26	610	$1,133
Arkansas	21	149	260
Colorado	44	487	792
Illinois	215	1,632	2,929
Indiana	42	638	1,296
Iowa	110	402	623
Kansas	34	135	227
Kentucky	50	2,160	3,677
Maryland	13	94	149
Michigan	2	49	97
Missouri	56	216	402
Montana	7	74	153
New Mexico	5	157	347
North Dakota	33	84	132
Ohio	138	803	1,504
Oklahoma	14	128	202
Pennsylvania (bituminous)	485	4,039	8,267
South Dakota	---	3	2
Tennessee	48	394	604
Texas	6	38	44
Utah	12	197	405
Virginia	12	532	902
Washington	47	163	335
West Virginia	64	3,556	7,622
Wyoming	39	168	416
Other States c/	9	8	11
Total	1,532	16,916	32,531

a/ Returns for this item cover only mines of commercial size operated as partnerships or individual undertakings. They do not include owner-operators of 2,023 small so-called "local" mines who were reported either as salaried employees or wage earners on the simplified questionnaire used for such mines, and most of whom were known to be engaged in manual labor. Members of cooperatives in which a group of men work the mine jointly and divide the proceeds are classified as wage earners. b/ Includes, (when located at the mines or in offices directly in connection therewith), salaried officers of corporation, administrative and technical employees, clerks, and other office force. c/ Arizona, California, Georgia, Idaho, North Carolina, and Oregon.

FOR USE IN
AFTERNOON PAPERS
APRIL 6, 1937

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
WASHINGTON

Census of Business: 1935 - in cooperation with the Bureau of Mines

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CLAY MINING INDUSTRY IN 1935

Clay mining operations engaged solely in production of raw clay in the United States in 1935 employed 3,687 wage earners and paid wages totalling $2,096,928. The number of wage earners was obtained by averaging the total reported on pay rolls on the fifteenth of each month. This procedure gives a somewhat lower figure than the total number actually engaged in the production of clay during the year for nearly 4,000 were employed in the peak months. About 30 percent of the industry is centralized in Georgia. Salaried officers, technical and supervisory employees, and others working on a salary basis in clay production in 1935 totalled 392 with salaries amounting to $737,490. Expenditures for supplies and materials, fuel, and purchased electric current amounted to $2,018,349. Supplies and materials comprised 68 percent of the total; fuel, 13 percent; and purchased electric current, 19 percent. The value of products of the clay mining industry in 1935 was $7,056,032, which includes $26,908 derived from work or services.

These data are based upon replies courteously furnished by mine operators to certain special questions carried on the Bureau of Mines' report form for 1935, by cooperative arrangement with the Bureau of the Census.

A general Census of Business was taken by the Bureau of the Census for the year 1935. This project, known as the Census of Business, was planned to provide dependable information on all branches of American business not regularly covered by other divisions of the Census Bureau, such as Manufactures and Agriculture, or by other agencies of the Federal government. For mines and quarries, the canvass included not only data on production and value but also cost of materials, fuel and power, wages paid, and number and total compensation of salaried employees. To avoid duplication of statistical inquiries, it was arranged that these supplementary questions should be added to the Bureau of Mines' annual report form for the year 1935. The Bureau of Mines has been responsible for their collection and tabulation, with the aid of funds contributed by the Bureau of the Census and in collaboration with F. A. Gosnell, Chief Statistician, Census of Business.

The returns received are believed to be sufficiently accurate to indicate the total volume of expenditures for supplies, salaries, and wages made by the mineral industries, but in most cases do not justify the computation of per-ton costs for the items listed. Note also that many items of cost are not included, such as royalties, depletion, depreciation, interest on debentures, insurance, taxes, workmen's-compensation, reserves for uninsurable hazards, and other administrative and selling expenses. It is therefore impossible to compute the total cost of production or the margin, if any, between sales realization and cost.

Detailed data summarized in the following tables were compiled by R.W. Metcalf of the staff of the Bureau of Mines under the supervision of H.H. Hughes, Mineral Production and Economics Division.

Value of products, expenditures, and employment at clay mining operations 1/
in the United States in 1935, by States

State	Number of operations	Value of products	Expenditures				Salaried employees 2/		Wage earners	
			Supplies and materials 3/	Fuel	Purchased electric current	Total	Number	Salaries	Number 4/	Wages
California	31	$491,291	$141,229	$12,324	$8,245	$161,798	40	$55,009	118	$114,921
Georgia	16	2,214,154	517,032	116,304	192,808	826,144	76	219,923	1,360	676,000
Kentucky	10	439,145	46,946	8,409	2,390	57,745	37	63,055	191	137,698
New Jersey	14	309,122	35,806	3,761	10,771	50,338	27	40,753	214	123,283
North Carolina	6	119,272	32,004	10,505	3,316	45,825	10	20,280	162	56,307
Ohio	18	270,147	16,108	267	16,162	32,537	17	20,870	131	81,625
Pennsylvania	28	450,314	70,790	16,669	23,476	110,935	43	57,891	419	215,500
South Carolina	8	857,781	255,661	36,971	47,558	340,190	26	47,707	442	251,250
Tennessee	8	290,496	39,643	12,244	1,897	53,784	21	48,900	92	67,607
Texas	4	298,726	15,072	10,369	7,425	32,866	18	54,328	70	59,493
Other States 5/	76	1,315,584	192,042	45,129	69,016	306,187	77	108,774	488	313,244
Total United States	219	6/ 7,056,032	1,362,333	272,952	383,064	2,018,349	392	737,490	3,687	2,096,928

1/ Includes those clay mining companies engaged solely in production of raw clay.
2/ Includes salaried officers, technical and supervisory employees, and all others on salaries, except employees at central administrative offices not connected with operation.
3/ Includes cost of lumber or timber, iron and steel materials, water for boilers, machinery supplies, and all other supplies and materials necessary to maintain the operation.
4/ Number of wage earners determined by averaging the total number reported on pay rolls the fifteenth of each month.
5/ Alabama, Arizona, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, New Mexico, New York, South Dakota, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.
6/ Includes $26,908 for work or services.

Wage earners employed at clay mining operations 1/ in the United States in 1935, by months

State	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
California	111	126	122	103	115	125	124	135	125	116	106	110	118
Georgia	1,223	1,224	1,229	1,347	1,293	1,291	1,367	1,377	1,457	1,513	1,512	1,483	1,360
Kentucky	194	195	190	208	198	192	186	180	184	192	195	183	191
New Jersey	181	185	201	215	221	228	230	226	235	239	209	196	214
North Carolina	72	63	96	127	158	121	192	193	214	255	238	214	162
Ohio	125	136	133	154	130	125	123	126	128	130	131	125	131
Pennsylvania	399	410	446	410	423	436	376	431	435	420	422	415	419
South Carolina	418	434	451	463	446	434	455	433	453	440	446	435	442
Tennessee	77	77	77	99	97	99	101	102	95	100	101	77	92
Texas	73	73	73	73	77	77	76	76	76	75	68	18	70
Other States 2/	381	394	493	430	566	489	503	615	579	460	543	419	488
Total United States ..	3,251	3,317	3,511	3,629	3,724	3,617	3,733	3,894	3,981	3,940	3,971	3,675	3,687

1/ Includes those clay mining companies engaged solely in production of raw clay.
2/ Alabama, Arizona, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, New Mexico, New York, South Dakota, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

FOR USE IN
MORNING PAPERS
MAY 21, 1937

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
WASHINGTON

Census of Business, 1935 - in cooperation with the Bureau of Mines

COAL MINING IN ALABAMA, 1935

Alabama ranked eighth among the States of the Union in production of coal in 1935. The total output of the State was 8,504,510 tons. In comparison with the active year 1929, this was a decrease of 53.2 percent.

The total value of the coal produced in 1935 was $18,250,929. The average price received per ton, f.o.b. mine, was $2.15, as compared with $2.08 in 1929. There were 164 mines in operation, exclusive of wagon mines or country coal banks producing less than 1,000 tons a year. The average number of wage earners employed over the year as a whole was 16,261, the number on the rolls varying from a minimum of 2,070 in October, when many of the mines were closed by a strike, to a maximum of 19,552 in March. The total wages paid amounted to $10,737,712. In addition, $1,133,000 was paid in compensation to 610 salaried employees engaged at the mines or in offices directly connected therewith. The latter figures do not include salaried personnel at general administrative offices not located at the mines.

Coal mines in Alabama spent $2,206,418 for supplies and materials in 1935. The cost of colliery fuel was $120,011 and of purchased electric power, $879,530.

Jefferson County was the leading producer in 1935, followed by Walker, St. Clair, Bibb, Shelby, Marion, and Blount counties, in the order named. Smaller amounts of coal were produced in Cullman, Etowah, Fayette, Jackson, Tuscaloosa, and Winston counties.

These data are based upon replies courteously furnished by mine operators to certain special questions carried on the Bureau of Mines' report form for 1935, by cooperative arrangement with the Bureau of the Census.

A general Census of Business was taken by the Bureau of the Census for the year 1935. This project was planned to provide dependable information on all branches of American business not regularly covered by other divisions of the Census Bureau, such as Manufactures and Agriculture, or by other agencies of the Federal government. For mines and quarries, the canvass included not only data on production and value but also cost of materials, fuel and power, wages paid, and number and total compensation of salaried employees. To avoid duplication of statistical inquiries, it was arranged that these supplementary questions should be added to the Bureau of Mines' annual report form for the year 1935. The Bureau of Mines has been responsible for their collection and tabulation, with the aid of funds contributed by the Bureau of the Census and in collaboration with F. A. Gosnell, Chief Statistician, Census of Business.

The returns received are believed to be sufficiently accurate to indicate the total volume of expenditures for supplies, salaries, and wages made by the mineral industries, but in most cases do not justify the computation of per-ton costs for the items listed. Note also that many items of cost are not included, such as royalties, depletion, depreciation, interest on debentures, insurance, taxes, workmen's compensation, reserves for uninsurable hazards, and other administrative and selling expenses. It is therefore impossible to compute the total cost of production or the margin, if any, between sales realization and cost.

Detailed data in the following tables were compiled by F. G. Tryon, W. H. Young, and M. E. Wilson, of the Coal Economics Division, Bureau of Mines, with the collaboration of F. E. Berquist.

TABLE 1. PRODUCTION, TOTAL VALUE OF PRODUCTS, AND EXPENDITURES FOR SUPPLIES, COLLIERY FUEL, PURCHASED ELECTRIC POWER, AND WAGES AT COAL MINES IN ALABAMA IN 1935, BY COUNTIES.

(Exclusive of wagon mines producing less than 1,000 tons a year)

County	Number of mines	Coal produced (tons of 2000 lbs.)	Total value of products			Expenditures				Total wages paid in 1935
			Value of coal at mine a/	Other products or services b/	Total	Supplies and materials c/	Colliery fuel	Purchased electric power	Total	
Bibb	9	459,354	$1,035,005	---	$1,035,005	$103,095	$17,628	$40,746	$161,469	$676,983
Blount and Cullman ...	12	124,057	266,900	---	266,900	30,817	2,500	5,981	39,298	202,436
Jefferson	52	4,440,634	9,224,495	$4,044	9,228,539	1,207,811	40,417	423,976	1,672,204	5,353,670
Marion and Tuscaloosa	18	282,119	725,557	---	725,557	81,575	65	31,567	113,207	392,966
St. Clair and Shelby .	23	1,240,609	3,016,127	---	3,016,127	260,826	55,742	141,150	457,718	1,691,645
Walker	45	1,850,749	3,767,607	---	3,767,607	497,135	3,209	224,771	725,115	2,284,224
Other counties (Etowah, Fayette, Jackson, and Winston)	5	106,988	215,238	---	215,238	25,159	450	11,339	36,948	135,788
Total d/.....	164	8,504,510	18,250,929	4,044	18,254,973	2,206,418	120,011	879,530	3,205,959	10,737,712

(a) Less selling expense. (b) Includes receipts for power sold and services performed for other establishments. (c) Includes cost of lumber and timber, iron and steel materials, explosives and oil used directly or sold to employees, water for boilers, machinery supplies and all other supplies and materials necessary to maintain and operate the mine. (d) The canvass of production and number of wage earners is believed to be complete. Where no report was available from the mine operator regarding other items of the schedule, the missing item was supplied by estimate, in order to complete the totals. The proportion covered by estimate was 7.2 percent of the total value of products, 11.1 percent of the expenditures for supplies, etc., and 30.5 percent of the wages paid in 1935.

TABLE 2. NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS EMPLOYED IN EACH MONTH AT COAL MINES IN ALABAMA IN 1935, BY COUNTIES.

County	Number of wage earners employed in pay period nearest 15th of month												Average number of wage earners a/	
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Including shut-down periods	Excluding shut-down periods
Bibb	988	1,131	1,148	899	1,108	1,101	1,051	1,035	1,043	109	671	1,017	942	1,134
Blount and Cullman	335	407	416	402	400	392	373	358	373	50	284	355	346	401
Jefferson	7,001	9,569	9,603	9,652	9,436	9,299	8,848	8,586	8,725	1,079	7,251	8,770	8,151	9,476
Marion and Tuscaloosa ..	642	786	795	770	768	755	734	707	729	105	552	697	670	791
St. Clair and Shelby ...	2,017	2,371	2,404	2,340	2,314	2,285	2,190	2,120	2,180	275	1,395	2,066	1,996	2,322
Walker	4,528	4,771	4,916	4,617	4,584	4,465	4,136	3,819	4,161	403	2,968	3,793	3,930	4,572
Other counties (Etowah, Fayette, Jackson, and Winston)	224	267	270	260	254	251	233	224	238	49	193	245	226	261
Total	15,735	19,302	19,552	18,940	18,864	18,548	17,565	16,849	17,449	2,070	13,314	16,943	16,261	18,957

a/ Two averages are shown here, computed from the monthly payroll data. The first covers all payrolls reported, including periods when the mine was shut down and giving employment only to watchmen or maintenance men. The second excludes the shut-down periods and more correctly represents the number on the payrolls in the days when the mines were in operation. The latter average in most instances agrees closely with the "average number of men employed" as reported elsewhere on the schedule and published by the U. S. Bureau of Mines as the best measure of the operating force of the coal-mining industry.

TABLE 3. PERSONNEL OTHER THAN WAGE EARNERS AND SALARIES PAID AT COAL MINES IN ALABAMA IN 1935.

(Covers only personnel actually at mine and office in connection therewith. Employees at central offices not connected with the mine were returnable at the Census on a separate form for "General Administrative Office Personnel" and are not included here.)

	Number	Compensation
Proprietors or firm members (not applicable to corporations) a/.....	26	xxx
Salaried employees b/.....	610	$1,133,000

a/ Returns for this item cover only mines of commercial size operated as partnerships or individual undertakings. They do not include owner-operators of 41 small so-called "local" mines who were reported either as salaried employees or wage earners on the simplified questionnaire used for such mines, and most of whom were known to be engaged in manual labor. b/ Includes salaried officers of corporation, administrative and technical employees, clerks, and other office force.

FOR USE IN
MORNING PAPERS
MAY 7, 1937

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
WASHINGTON

Census of Business, 1935 - in cooperation with the Bureau of Mines

COAL MINING IN ARKANSAS, 1935

The coal production of the State of Arkansas, though small, is of excellent quality, and Arkansas domestic coals enjoy a favorable reputation over a wide market. In 1935, the mines of the State produced 1,133,279 tons of coal. This was a substantial increase over 1934, but a decrease, in comparison with the active year 1929, of 37.9 percent.

The total value of the coal produced in 1935 was $3,447,578. The average price received per ton, f.o.b. mine, was $3.04, as compared with $3.32 in 1929. There were 65 mines in operation, exclusive of wagon mines or country coal banks producing less than 1,000 tons a year. The average number of wage earners for the year as a whole was 2,890, the number on the rolls varying from 783 in April, the minimum month, to 4,053 in October, the maximum month. The total wages paid amounted to $1,971,132. In addition, $260,000 was paid in compensation to 149 salaried employees engaged at the mines or in offices directly connected therewith, exclusive of salaried personnel at general administrative offices not connected with the mines.

Coal mines in Arkansas spent $403,451 for supplies and materials in 1935. The cost of colliery fuel was $19,618 and of purchased electric power, $187,760.

Sebastian County was the leading producer in 1935, followed by Logan, Johnson, Franklin, and Pope counties in the order named.

These data are based upon replies courteously furnished by mine operators to certain special questions carried on the Bureau of Mines' report form for 1935, by cooperative arrangement with the Bureau of the Census.

A general Census of Business was taken by the Bureau of the Census for the year 1935. This project was planned to provide dependable information on all branches of American business not regularly covered by other divisions of the Census Bureau, such as Manufactures and Agriculture, or by other agencies of the Federal government. For mines and quarries, the canvass included not only data on production and value but also cost of materials, fuel and power, wages paid, and number and total compensation of salaried employees. To avoid duplication of statistical inquiries, it was arranged that these supplementary questions should be added to the Bureau of Mines' annual report form for the year 1935. The Bureau of Mines has been responsible for their collection and tabulation, with the aid of funds contributed by the Bureau of the Census and in collaboration with F. A. Gosnell, Chief Statistician, Census of Business.

The returns received are believed to be sufficiently accurate to indicate the total volume of expenditures for supplies, salaries, and wages made by the mineral industries, but in most cases do not justify the computation of per-ton costs for the items listed. Note also that many items of cost are not included, such as royalties, depletion, depreciation, interest on debentures, insurance, taxes, workmen's compensation, reserves for uninsurable hazards, and other administrative and selling expenses. It is therefore impossible to compute the total cost of production or the margin, if any, between sales realization and cost.

Detailed data in the following tables were compiled by F. G. Tryon, W. H. Young, and M. E. Wilson, of the Coal Economics Division, Bureau of Mines, with the collaboration of F. E. Berquist.

TABLE 1. PRODUCTION, TOTAL VALUE OF PRODUCTS, AND EXPENDITURES FOR SUPPLIES, COLLIERY FUEL, PURCHASED ELECTRIC POWER, AND WAGES AT COAL MINES IN ARKANSAS IN 1935, BY COUNTIES.

(Exclusive of wagon mines producing less than 1,000 tons a year)

County	Number of mines	Coal produced (tons of 2000 lbs.)	Total value of products			Expenditures				Total wages paid in 1935
			Value of coal at mine a/	Other products or services b/	Total	Supplies and materials c/	Colliery fuel	Purchased electric power	Total	
Franklin	9	137,236	$392,147	---	$392,147	$50,727	$1,952	$15,195	$67,874	$193,961
Johnson and Pope	14	197,792	670,427	---	670,427	72,181	5,845	44,093	122,119	396,043
Logan	16	337,792	1,191,636	$725	1,192,361	148,552	2,555	66,575	217,682	630,539
Sebastian	26	460,459	1,193,368	923	1,194,291	131,991	9,266	61,897	203,154	750,589
Total d/.....	65	1,133,279	3,447,578	1,648	3,449,226	403,451	19,618	187,760	610,829	1,971,132

(a) Less selling expense. (b) Includes receipts for power sold and services performed for other establishments. (c) Includes cost of lumber and timber, iron and steel materials, explosives and oil used directly or sold to employees, water for boilers, machinery supplies and all other supplies and materials necessary to maintain and operate the mine. (d) The canvass of production and number of wage earners is believed to be complete. Where no report was obtainable from the mine operator regarding other items of the schedule, the missing item was supplied by estimate, in order to complete the totals. The proportion covered by estimate was 18.4 percent of the total value of products, 6.2 percent of the expenditures for supplies, etc., and 40.8 percent of the wages paid in 1935, many of the smaller mines furnishing no data on wages.

TABLE 2. NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS EMPLOYED IN EACH MONTH AT COAL MINES IN ARKANSAS IN 1935, BY COUNTIES.

County	Number of wage earners employed in pay period nearest 15th of month												Average number of wage earners a/	
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Including shut-down periods	Excluding shut-down periods
Franklin	311	308	262	131	190	236	238	347	389	436	448	451	312	379
Johnson	732	621	383	186	191	17	120	404	724	770	781	773	475	716
Logan	1,034	970	685	203	336	523	803	897	1,121	1,235	1,190	1,201	850	1,050
Pope	180	177	124	15	15	15	157	181	160	213	185	170	133	171
Sebastian	1,087	1,078	956	248	838	1,129	1,249	1,270	1,307	1,399	1,437	1,448	1,120	1,389
Total	3,344	3,154	2,410	783	1,570	1,920	2,567	3,099	3,701	4,053	4,041	4,043	2,890	3,705

a/ Two averages are shown here, computed from the monthly payroll data. The first covers all payrolls reported, including periods when the mine was shut down and giving employment only to watchmen or maintenance men. The second excludes the shut-down periods and more correctly represents the number on the payrolls in the days when the mines were in operation. The latter average in most instances agrees closely with the "average number of men employed" as reported elsewhere on the schedule and published by the U. S. Bureau of Mines as the best measure of the operating force of the coal-mining industry.

TABLE 3. PERSONNEL OTHER THAN WAGE EARNERS AND SALARIES PAID AT COAL MINES IN ARKANSAS IN 1935.

(Covers only personnel actually at mine and office in connection therewith. Employees at central offices not connected with the mine were returnable at the Census on a separate form for "General Administrative Office Personnel" and are not included here.)

	Number	Compensation
Proprietors or firm members (not applicable to corporations) a/	21	xxx
Salaried employees b/	149	$260,000

a/ Returns for this item cover only mines of commercial size operated as partnerships or individual undertakings. Most of the mines so operated are small. Members of cooperatives in which a group of men work the mine jointly and divide the proceeds are classified as wage earners and are not included here. b/ Includes salaried officers of corporation, administrative and technical employees, clerks, and other office force.

FOR USE IN
AFTERNOON PAPERS
APRIL 30, 1937

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
WASHINGTON

Census of Business, 1935 - in cooperation with the Bureau of Mines

COAL MINING IN COLORADO, 1935

Colorado, while more widely known for its metal mines, is an important producer of coal. In 1935, the State ranked ninth in tonnage of coal produced, and the value of its coal output exceeded that of its gold.

The total quantity of coal produced in 1935 was 5,910,511 tons. This was a substantial increase over 1934, though less than in the prosperous year 1929. The total value of the product was $13,674,224. The average price received per ton, f.o.b. mine, was $2.31, compared with $2.65 in 1929. There were 263 mines in operation, exclusive of wagon mines or country coal banks producing less than 1,000 tons a year. Over the year as a whole, the mines gave employment to an average of 7,823 wage earners. The number on the rolls varied from 5,665 in July, the minimum month, to 9,576 in December, the maximum month. The total wages paid amounted to $7,871,290. In addition, there were 487 salaried employees engaged at the mines or in offices directly connected therewith, receiving compensation of $792,000. The latter figures do not include salaried personnel at general administrative offices not connected with the mines.

Coal mines in Colorado spent $1,324,383 for supplies and materials in 1935. The cost of colliery fuel was $213,177 and of purchased electric power, $500,592.

These data are based upon replies courteously furnished by mine operators to certain special questions carried on the Bureau of Mines' report form for 1935, by cooperative arrangement with the Bureau of the Census.

A general census was taken by the Bureau of the Census for the year 1935. This project, known as the Census of Business, was planned to provide dependable information on all branches of American business not regularly covered by other divisions of the Census Bureau, such as Manufactures and Agriculture, or by other agencies of the Federal government. For mines and quarries, the canvass included not only data on production and value but also cost of materials, fuel and power, wages paid, and number and total compensation of salaried employees. To avoid duplication of statistical inquiries, it was arranged that these supplementary questions should be added to the Bureau of Mines' annual report form for the year 1935. The Bureau of Mines has been responsible for their collection and tabulation, with the aid of funds contributed by the Bureau of the Census and in collaboration with F. A. Gosnell, Chief Statistician, Census of Business.

The returns received are believed to be sufficiently accurate to indicate the total volume of expenditures for supplies, salaries, and wages made by the mineral industries, but in most cases do not justify the computation of per-ton costs for the items listed. Note also that many items of cost are not included, such as royalties, depletion, depreciation, interest on debentures, insurance, taxes, workmen's compensation, reserves for uninsurable hazards, and other administrative and selling expenses. It is therefore impossible to compute the total cost of production or the margin, if any, between sales realization and cost.

Detailed data in the following tables were compiled by F. G. Tryon, W. H. Young, and M. E. Wilson, of the Coal Economics Division, Bureau of Mines, with the collaboration of F. E. Berquist.

TABLE 1. PRODUCTION, TOTAL VALUE OF PRODUCTS, AND EXPENDITURES FOR SUPPLIES, COLLIERY FUEL, PURCHASED ELECTRIC POWER, AND WAGES AT COAL MINES IN COLORADO IN 1935, BY COUNTIES.

(Exclusive of wagon mines producing less than 1,000 tons a year)

County	Number of mines	Coal produced (tons of 2000 lbs.)	Total value of products			Expenditures				Total wages paid in 1935
			Value of coal at mine a/	Other products or services b/	Total	Supplies and materials c/	Colliery fuel	Purchased electric power	Total	
Boulder	26	498,773	$1,376,508	---	$1,376,508	$132,725	$35,767	$40,325	$208,817	$844,184
Delta	9	52,676	124,583	---	124,583	14,390	6,367	620	21,377	59,341
Elbert	6	6,754	11,530	---	11,530	1,935	440	323	2,698	7,638
El Paso	10	302,086	685,370	---	685,370	82,756	15,032	21,893	119,681	478,551
Fremont	31	417,029	1,140,094	---	1,140,094	118,010	10,843	34,886	163,739	722,949
Garfield	10	40,315	92,221	---	92,221	12,547	3,455	140	16,142	48,972
Gunnison	13	491,254	957,660	---	957,660	89,555	9,298	19,979	118,832	593,708
Huerfano	30	668,748	1,596,164	4,715	1,600,879	116,588	5,445	136,713	258,746	978,868
Jefferson	5	137,533	290,799	---	290,799	33,099	3,648	17,044	53,791	192,535
La Plata	14	28,660	67,427	---	67,427	9,635	172	505	10,312	44,880
Las Animas	33	953,791	2,026,273	671	2,026,944	197,091	23,894	104,194	325,179	1,366,031
Mesa	16	65,755	132,792	---	132,792	18,239	188	1,917	20,344	89,897
Moffatt	4	6,804	15,228	---	15,228	3,658	---	---	3,658	8,949
Montezuma	6	7,298	17,436	---	17,436	1,815	---	194	2,009	13,495
Rio Blanco	4	4,518	8,900	---	8,900	1,192	---	345	1,537	5,838
Routt	18	789,905	1,933,528	4,039	1,937,567	193,995	34,840	33,800	262,635	944,648
Weld	20	1,408,375	3,136,658	654	3,137,312	288,809	62,122	86,594	437,525	1,437,067
Other counties-northern (Jackson and Larimer)	5	26,496	51,753	58	51,811	6,945	1,616	962	9,523	28,859
Other counties-southern (Montrose, Pitkin, and San Miguel)	3	3,741	9,300	---	9,300	1,399	50	158	1,607	4,880
Total d/	263	5,910,511	13,674,224	10,137	13,684,361	1,324,383	213,177	500,592	2,038,152	7,871,290

(a) Less selling expense. (b) Includes receipts for power sold and services performed for other establishments. (c) Includes cost of lumber and timber, iron and steel materials, explosives and oil used directly or sold to employees, water for boilers, machinery supplies and all other supplies and materials necessary to maintain and operate the mine. (d) The canvass of production and number of wage earners is believed to be complete. Where no report was available from the mine operator regarding other items of the schedul the missing item was supplied by estimate, in order to complete the totals. The proportion covered by estimate was 16.0 percent o the total value of products, 9.7 percent of the expenditures for supplies, etc., and 23.6 percent of the wages paid in 1935.

TABLE 2. NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS EMPLOYED IN EACH MONTH AT COAL MINES IN COLORADO IN 1935, BY COUNTIES.

County	Number of wage earners employed in pay period nearest 15th of month												Average number of wage earners a/	
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Including shut-down periods	Excluding shut-down periods
Boulder	906	878	892	724	623	435	404	471	764	861	901	889	729	746
Delta	85	83	75	63	59	49	48	57	71	83	87	89	71	71
Elbert	26	24	24	18	10	--	--	6	6	10	20	44	16	21
El Paso	436	432	425	400	361	300	280	297	334	388	416	430	375	376
Fremont	890	846	806	700	655	551	562	701	819	924	926	943	777	792
Garfield	65	54	37	52	43	44	41	53	54	57	68	63	53	54
Gunnison	585	570	552	515	437	485	503	537	588	642	665	669	562	572
Huerfano	1,377	1,092	1,163	945	829	839	782	941	908	1,157	1,249	1,265	1,045	1,207
Jefferson	153	155	160	144	130	122	119	124	130	141	142	138	138	140
La Plata	53	47	44	38	33	30	31	33	53	60	62	64	46	47
Las Animas	1,538	1,490	1,438	1,336	1,297	1,305	1,403	1,364	1,441	1,530	1,541	1,570	1,438	1,495
Mesa	123	100	94	79	61	79	114	75	95	121	133	135	101	103
Moffatt	11	11	9	7	5	4	5	7	7	13	13	8	8	9
Montezuma	21	19	19	17	15	13	13	15	19	24	27	27	19	19
Rio Blanco	10	8	7	7	6	4	4	5	6	7	9	9	7	8
Routt	1,041	895	849	745	675	599	636	962	1,033	1,252	1,344	1,322	946	955
Weld	1,810	1,754	1,582	1,366	1,134	942	698	878	1,651	1,821	1,869	1,864	1,447	1,455
Other counties-northern (Jackson and Larimer)	60	58	49	42	25	16	15	18	27	32	34	34	34	46
Other counties-southern (Montrose, Pitkin, and San Miguel)	13	12	11	11	9	7	7	10	11	13	13	13	11	11
Total	9,203	8,528	8,236	7,209	6,407	5,824	5,665	6,554	8,017	9,136	9,519	9.576	7,823	8,127

a/ Two averages are shown here, computed from the monthly payroll data. The first covers all payrolls reported, including periods when the mine was shut down and giving employment only to watchmen or maintenance men. The second excludes the shut-down periods and more correctly represents the number on the payrolls in the days when the mines were in operation. The latter average in most instances agrees closely with the "average number of men employed" as reported elsewhere on the schedule and published by the U. S. Bureau of Mines as the best measure of the operating force of the coal-mining industry.

TABLE 3. PERSONNEL OTHER THAN WAGE EARNERS AND SALARIES PAID AT COAL MINES IN COLORADO IN 1935.

(Covers only personnel actually at mine and office in connection therewith. Employees at central offices not connected with the mine were returnable at the Census on a separate form for "General Administrative Office Personnel" and are not included here.)

	Number	Compensation
Proprietors or firm members (not applicable to corporations) a/	44	xxx
Salaried employees b/	487	$792,000

a/ Returns for this item cover only mines of commercial size operated as partnerships or individual undertakings. They do not include owner-operators of 131 small so-called "local" mines who were reported either as salaried employees or wage earners on the simplified questionnaire used for such mines, and most of whom were known to be engaged in manual labor. b/ Includes salaried officers of corporation, administrative and technical employees, clerks, and other office force.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
WASHINGTON

Census of Business: 1935 - in cooperation with the Bureau of Mines

COAL MINING IN IOWA, 1935

The total production of coal in the State of Iowa in 1935 amounted to 3,650,163 tons. This was a substantial increase over the low point of the depression in 1933, but a decrease of 14.8 percent in comparison with the active year 1929. The total value of the coal produced in 1935 was $9,001,740. The average price received per ton, f.o.b. mine, was $2.47, as compared with $2.86 in 1929.

There were 263 mines in operation, exclusive of wagon mines or country coal banks producing less than 1,000 tons a year. The average number of wage earners for the year as a whole was 6,840, the number on the rolls varying from 4,753 in July, the minimum month, to 8,496 in December, the maximum month. The total wages paid amounted to $6,090,032. In addition, $623,000 was paid in compensation to 402 salaried employees engaged at the mines or in offices directly connected therewith, exclusive of salaried personnel at general administrative offices not connected with the mines.

Coal mines in Iowa spent $805,036 for supplies and materials in 1935. The cost of colliery fuel was $72,843 and of purchased electric power, $276,145.

An outstanding feature of the coal industry in Iowa in recent years has been a remarkable increase in the number and tonnage of mines shipping by truck. In 1935, 1,502,268 tons of coal were reported as sold commercially by truck or wagon, in comparison with 1,263,483 tons in 1934.

These data are based upon replies courteously furnished by mine operators to certain special questions carried on the Bureau of Mines' report form for 1935, by cooperative arrangement with the Bureau of the Census.

A general Census was taken by the Bureau of the Census for the year 1935. This project, known as the Census of Business, was planned to provide dependable information on all branches of American business not regularly covered by other divisions of the Census Bureau, such as Manufactures and Agriculture, or by other agencies of the Federal government. For mines and quarries, the canvass included not only data on production and value but also cost of materials, fuel and power, wages paid, and number and total compensation of salaried employees. To avoid duplication of statistical inquiries, it was arranged that these supplementary questions should be added to the Bureau of Mines' annual report form for the year 1935. The Bureau of Mines has been responsible for their collection and tabulation, with the aid of funds contributed by the Bureau of the Census and in collaboration with F. A. Gosnell, Chief Statistician, Census of Business.

The returns received are believed to be sufficiently accurate to indicate the total volume of expenditures for supplies, salaries, and wages made by the mineral industries, but in most cases do not justify the computation of per-ton costs for the items listed. Note also that many items of cost are not included, such as royalties, depletion, depreciation, interest on debentures, insurance, taxes, workmen's compensation, reserves for uninsurable hazards, and other administrative and selling expenses. It is therefore impossible to compute the total cost of production or the margin, if any, between sales realization and cost.

Detailed data in the following tables were compiled by F. G. Tryon, W. H. Young and M. E. Wilson, of the Coal Economics Division, Bureau of Mines, with the collaboration of F. E. Berquist.

TABLE 1. PRODUCTION, TOTAL VALUE OF PRODUCTS, AND EXPENDITURES FOR SUPPLIES, COLLIERY FUEL, PURCHASED ELECTRIC POWER, AND WAGES AT COAL MINES IN IOWA IN 1935, BY COUNTIES.

(Exclusive of wagon mines producing less than 1,000 tons a year)

County	Number of mines	Coal produced (tons of 2000 lbs.)	Total value of products			Expenditures				Total wages paid in 1935
			Value of coal at mine a/	Other products or services b/	Total	Supplies and materials c/	Colliery fuel	Purchased electric power	Total	
Adams	12	23,156	$75,672	---	$75,672	$6,045	$40	$534	$6,619	$63,414
Appanoose	53	598,511	1,422,841	$441	1,423,282	139,319	717	53,403	193,439	986,980
Boone	14	438,115	1,179,912	---	1,179,912	74,725	8,621	35,531	118,877	916,615
Dallas	5	368,487	887,259	---	887,259	72,905	2,295	38,626	113,826	571,572
Davis and Jefferson	3	6,980	18,979	---	18,979	1,725	36	578	2,339	15,329
Greene	6	54,456	152,289	---	152,289	15,871	2,191	2,579	20,641	66,800
Guthrie	5	23,232	78,987	---	78,987	7,502	156	447	8,105	62,578
Jasper	6	45,974	120,450	---	120,450	8,976	1,704	3,164	13,844	87,184
Keokuk	3	8,424	17,046	---	17,046	3,730	---	327	4,057	12,926
Lucas and Mahaska	27	591,491	1,278,901	---	1,278,901	97,877	16,946	27,736	142,559	830,694
Marion	46	331,125	795,246	---	795,246	63,672	15,655	26,574	105,901	540,900
Monroe	10	273,141	579,916	---	579,916	59,908	2,974	13,893	76,775	415,367
Page	5	49,793	174,302	---	174,302	9,227	---	5,134	14,361	103,453
Polk	17	501,383	1,269,794	---	1,269,794	145,994	12,311	32,680	190,985	850,530
Van Buren	5	13,797	35,681	---	35,681	5,393	1,175	221	6,789	26,253
Wapello	22	82,783	226,131	---	226,131	20,721	951	5,184	26,856	158,369
Warren	8	161,959	446,924	---	446,924	46,588	5,973	25,122	77,683	210,282
Wayne	4	10,041	22,702	---	22,702	2,273	---	1,020	3,293	15,792
Webster	8	48,321	151,218	---	151,218	19,609	1,098	1,661	22,368	108,792
Other counties (Hamilton, Scott and Taylor)	4	18,994	67,490	---	67,490	2,976	---	1,731	4,707	46,202
Total d/	263	3,650,163	9,001,740	441	9,002,181	805,036	72,843	276,145	1,154,024	6,090,032

(a) Less selling expense. (b) Includes receipts for power sold and services performed for other establishments. (c) Includes cost of lumber and timber, iron and steel materials, explosives and oil used directly or sold to employees, water for boilers, machinery supplies and all other supplies and materials necessary to maintain and operate the mine. (d) The canvass of production and number of wage earners is believed to be complete. Where no report was obtainable from the mine operator regarding other items of the schedule, the missing item was supplied by estimate, in order to complete the totals. The proportion covered by estimate was 19.0 percent of the total value of products, 29.1 percent of the expenditures for supplies, etc., and 41.3 percent of the wages paid in 1935, many of the small mines furnishing no data on wages.

TABLE 2. NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS EMPLOYED IN EACH MONTH AT COAL MINES IN IOWA IN 1935, BY COUNTIES.

County	Number of wage earners employed in pay period nearest 15th of month												Average number of wage earners a/	
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Including shut-down periods	Excluding shut-down periods
Adams	169	166	152	107	108	102	92	100	128	148	162	166	133	153
Appanoose	1,841	1,846	1,824	1,171	1,010	1,161	767	925	1,267	1,611	1,879	1,984	1,441	1,742
Boone	996	969	936	883	870	850	855	873	944	1,000	1,049	1,084	943	997
Dallas	682	672	643	460	460	443	436	572	576	601	701	707	579	639
Davis and Jefferson	25	24	24	16	16	16	14	15	19	22	24	25	20	24
Greene	129	125	104	48	35	34	31	46	95	114	127	133	85	117
Guthrie	103	100	91	48	42	41	37	44	71	94	103	107	73	84
Jasper	179	180	171	19	7	1	1	19	175	185	186	192	110	173
Keokuk	31	30	29	20	21	20	18	19	24	28	30	31	25	29
Lucas	733	714	719	715	723	577	569	556	586	725	728	724	672	722
Mahaska	155	157	128	100	53	53	40	23	134	170	196	198	117	156
Marion	798	789	763	421	558	535	494	393	524	605	656	670	601	798
Monroe	565	578	561	495	491	499	489	486	514	539	567	575	530	572
Page	135	134	100	72	55	53	47	72	97	116	140	154	98	118
Polk	1,075	1,083	1,067	566	668	626	501	583	837	937	954	950	821	916
Van Buren	21	21	18	11	4	6	2	13	50	54	65	65	27	40
Wapello	239	237	209	147	140	136	122	136	190	228	249	247	190	242
Warren	251	247	236	148	140	145	132	159	214	238	252	256	202	237
Wayne	44	44	43	35	24	23	16	17	21	40	43	48	33	42
Webster	115	114	100	72	73	70	64	68	88	102	111	113	91	112
Other counties (Hamilton, Scott and Taylor)	63	62	55	44	38	36	26	37	47	54	66	67	49	53
Total	8,349	8,292	7,973	5,598	5,536	5,427	4,753	5,156	6,601	7,611	8,288	8,496	6,840	7,966

a/ Two averages are shown here, computed from the monthly payroll data. The first covers all payrolls reported, including periods when the mine was shut down and giving employment only to watchmen or maintenance men. The second excludes the shut-down periods and more correctly represents the number on the payrolls in the days when the mines were in operation. The latter average in most instances agrees closely with the "average number of men employed" as reported elsewhere on the schedule and published by the U. S. Bureau of Mines as the best measure of the operating force of the coal-mining industry.

TABLE 3. PERSONNEL OTHER THAN WAGE EARNERS AND SALARIES PAID AT COAL MINES IN IOWA IN 1935.

(Covers only personnel actually at mine and office in connection therewith. Employees at central offices not connected with the mine were returnable at the Census on a separate form for "General Administrative Office Personnel" and are not included here.)

	Number	Compensation
Proprietors or firm members (not applicable to corporations) a/	110	xxx
Salaried employees b/	402	$623,000

a/ Returns for this item cover only mines of commercial size operated as partnerships or individual undertakings. They do not include owner-operators of 111 small so-called "local" mines who were reported either as salaried employees or wage earners on the simplified questionnaire used for such mines, and most of whom were known to be engaged in manual labor. b/ Includes salaried officers of corporation, administrative and technical employees, clerks, and other office force.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
WASHINGTON

Census of Business: 1935 - in cooperation with the Bureau of Mines

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COAL MINING IN KENTUCKY, IN 1935

Kentucky ranked fourth among the States of the Union in production of coal in 1935. The total output of the State was 40,760,939 tons. In comparison with the low point of the depression in 1932, this was a substantial increase, although it was 33.1 percent below the active year 1929.

The total value of the coal produced in 1935 was $65,956,206. The average price received per ton, f.o.b. mine, was $1.62, as compared with $1.54 in 1929. There were 495 mines in operation, exclusive of wagon mines or country coal banks producing less than 1,000 tons a year. The average number of wage earners employed over the year as a whole was 49,229, the number on the rolls varying from 44,517 in October, the minimum month, when a number of mines in certain fields of the State were closed by strikes, to 51,401 in March, the maximum month. The total wages paid amounted to $43,527,809. In addition, $3,677,000 was paid in compensation to 2,160 salaried employees engaged at the mines or in offices directly connected therewith. The latter figures do not include salaried personnel at general administrative offices not located at the mines.

Coal mines in Kentucky spent $7,396,108 for supplies and materials in 1935. The cost of colliery fuel was $367,844, and of purchased electric power, $2,358,039.

Harlan County was the leading producer in 1935, followed by Pike, Letcher, Floyd, Perry, Hopkins, Muhlenberg, Webster, and Bell counties in the order named. Smaller amounts of coal were produced in 28 other counties of the state.

These data are based upon replies furnished by mine operators to certain special questions carried on the Bureau of Mines' report form for 1935, by cooperative arrangement with the Bureau of the Census.

A general Census of Business was taken by the Bureau of the Census for the year 1935. This project was planned to provide dependable information on all branches of American business not regularly covered by other divisions of the Census Bureau, such as Manufactures and Agriculture, or by other agencies of the Federal government. For mines and quarries, the canvass included not only data on production and value but also cost of materials, fuel and power, wages paid, and number and total compensation of salaried employees. To avoid duplication of statistical inquiries, it was arranged that these supplementary questions should be added to the Bureau of Mines' annual report form for the year 1935. The Bureau of Mines has been responsible for their collection and tabulation, with the aid of funds contributed by the Bureau of the Census and in collaboration with F. A. Gosnell, Chief Statistician, Census of Business.

The returns received are believed to be sufficiently accurate to indicate the total volume of expenditures for supplies, salaries, and wages made by the mineral industries, but in most cases do not justify the computation of per-ton costs for the items listed. Note also that many items of cost are not included, such as royalties, depletion, depreciation, interest on debentures, insurance, taxes, workmen's compensation, reserves for uninsurable hazards, and other administrative and selling expenses. It is therefore impossible to compute the total cost of production or the margin, if any, between sales realization and cost.

Detailed data in the following tables were compiled by F. G. Tryon, W. H. Young, and M. E. Wilson, of the Coal Economics Division, Bureau of Mines, with the collaboration of F. E. Berquist.

TABLE 1. PRODUCTION, TOTAL VALUE OF PRODUCTS, AND EXPENDITURES FOR SUPPLIES, COLLIERY FUEL, PURCHASED ELECTRIC POWER, AND WAGES AT COAL MINES IN KENTUCKY IN 1935, BY COUNTIES

(Exclusive of wagon mines producing less than 1,000 tons a year)

County	Number of mines	Coal produced (tons of 2000 lbs.)	Total value of products			Expenditures				Total wages paid in 1935
			Value of coal at mine a/	Other products or services b/	Total	Supplies and materials c/	Colliery fuel	Purchased electric power	Total	
Eastern district:										
Bell	38	1,263,622	$2,129,462	---	$2,129,462	$201,900	$6,866	$114,144	$322,910	$1,448,850
Boyd	5	32,069	59,018	---	59,018	3,425	---	3,044	6,469	46,136
Breathitt	5	69,533	130,706	---	130,706	10,623	4,010	215	14,848	75,885
Floyd	27	3,755,745	6,549,212	---	6,549,212	675,116	14,822	259,082	949,020	4,645,962
Harlan	53	12,115,474	21,304,507	---	21,304,507	2,622,042	32,193	739,834	3,394,069	13,247,838
Johnson	3	626,215	1,260,959	---	1,260,959	137,337	7,629	53,231	198,197	802,900
Knott	4	380,955	635,010	---	635,010	78,374	---	27,829	106,203	406,278
Knox	7	497,749	766,252	---	766,252	90,907	6,800	22,617	120,324	486,571
Letcher	24	4,377,700	7,469,225	---	7,469,225	575,220	101,958	111,868	789,046	5,244,364
Perry	32	3,663,951	6,260,225	---	6,260,225	612,642	---	308,586	921,228	4,151,908
Pike	32	4,736,877	7,831,663	$10	7,831,673	940,483	47,030	253,020	1,240,533	5,073,336
Other Eastern counties d/	83	1,106,927	1,952,425	300	1,952,725	219,723	32,670	81,373	333,766	1,343,781
Total	313	32,626,817	56,348,664	310	56,348,974	6,167,792	253,978	1,974,843	8,396,613	36,973,809
Western district:										
Henderson, Hopkins, and Webster	77	4,616,492	5,579,056	3,000	5,582,056	611,276	31,998	219,171	862,445	)
Muhlenberg	37	2,211,692	2,509,060	2,177	2,511,237	426,864	55,255	93,748	575,867	) 6,554,000
Ohio and Union	26	1,082,044	1,244,509	1,377	1,245,886	154,668	25,021	60,975	240,664	)
Other Western counties e/	42	223,894	274,917	10	274,927	35,508	1,592	9,302	46 402	)
Total	182	8,134,122	9,607,542	6,564	9,614,106	1,228,316	113,866	383,196	1,725,378	f/ 6,554,000
State total g/	495	40,760,939	65,956,206	6,874	65,963,080	7,396,108	367,844	2,358,039	10 121,991	43,527,809

(a) Less selling expense. (b) Includes receipts for power sold and services performed for other establishments. (c) Includes cost of lumber and timber, iron and steel materials, explosives and oil used directly or sold to employees, water for boilers, machinery supplies and all other supplies and materials necessary to maintain and operate the mine. (d) Carter, Clay, Greenup, Jackson, Laurel, Lawrence, Lee, McCreary, Magoffin, Martin, Pulaski, Rockcastle, Wayne, Whitley, and Wolfe counties. (e) Butler, Christian, Daviess, Hancock, and McLean counties. (f) In Western Kentucky, a number of important companies located chiefly in Henderson, Hopkins, Union, and Webster counties declined to furnish information on wages paid to their employees. In order to round out totals, an estimate has been included for these companies on the assumption that 68.8 percent of their reported value of products f.o.b. mine was paid out in wages, this being the average ratio of wages to value of products of all companies in the area that did report wages. (g) The canvass of production and number of wage earners is believed to be complete. Where no report was available from the mine operator regarding other items of the schedule, the missing item was supplied by estimate in order to complete the totals. The proportion covered by estimate was as follows: Value of products, 9.3 percent; expenditures for supplies, etc., Western Kentucky 21.6 percent, Eastern Kentucky 6.3 percent; wages paid, Western Kentucky 54.2 percent (see above), Eastern Kentucky 8.0 percent.

TABLE 2. NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS EMPLOYED IN EACH MONTH AT COAL MINES IN KENTUCKY IN 1935, BY COUNTIES

County	Number of wage earners employed in pay period nearest 15th of month												Average number of wage earners a/	
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Including shut-down periods	Excluding shut-down periods
Eastern district:														
Bell	2,596	2,570	2,512	2,478	2,392	2,023	2,124	2,147	2,139	798	2,050	2,116	2,162	2,554
Boyd	127	132	129	126	124	111	103	113	110	114	125	124	120	121
Breathitt	171	180	186	141	136	143	145	145	147	180	186	189	162	178
Floyd	4,772	4,666	4,623	4,605	4,819	4,889	4,894	5,003	4,710	5,032	5,224	5,163	4,867	4,948
Harlan	11,579	11,801	12,217	12,312	12,444	12,151	12,179	12,448	12,622	13,189	13,377	13,399	12,476	12,574
Johnson	772	767	780	777	815	812	781	796	825	1,055	1,056	941	848	851
Knott	454	455	459	445	434	434	441	475	477	482	480	480	460	460
Knox	606	599	614	556	523	523	523	566	584	537	551	575	563	569
Letcher	5,302	5,411	5,560	5,584	5,658	5,533	5,459	5,408	5,352	5,448	5,439	5,175	5,444	5,491
Perry	4,985	4,870	4,914	4,488	4,257	4,298	4,276	4,344	4,385	4,733	5,039	5,059	4,637	4,739
Pike	5,268	5,350	5,335	5,220	5,322	5,345	5,215	5,222	5,215	4,311	5,454	5,201	5,205	5,325
Other Eastern counties b/	2,787	2,844	2,755	2,405	2,343	2,332	2,366	2,494	2,594	1,299	2,605	2,589	2,451	2,799
Total Eastern Kentucky	39,419	39,645	40,084	39,137	39,267	38,594	38,506	39,161	39,160	37,178	41,586	41,011	39,395	40,609
Western district:														
Henderson, Hopkins, and Webster	5,468	5,457	5,425	4,958	4,494	4,736	4,643	4,683	4,848	5,597	5,827	5,983	5,177	5,660
Muhlenberg	3,782	3,806	3,700	3,543	3,298	3,319	3,531	3,556	2,914	575	645	993	2,805	3,796
Ohio and Union	1,698	1,710	1,697	1,630	1,584	1,591	1,616	1,612	1,610	704	720	746	1,410	1,706
Other Western counties c/	513	513	495	422	386	366	339	373	444	463	487	503	442	508
Total Western Kentucky	11,461	11,486	11,317	10,553	9,762	10,012	10,129	10,224	9,816	7,339	7,679	8,225	9,834	11,670
State total	50,880	51,131	51,401	49,690	49,029	48,606	48,635	49,385	48,976	44,517	49,265	49,236	49,229	52,279

a/ Two averages are shown here, computed from the monthly payroll data. The first covers all payrolls reported, including periods when the mine was shut down and giving employment only to watchmen or maintenance men. The second excludes the shut-down periods and more correctly represents the number on the payrolls in the days when the mines were in operation. The latter average in most instances agrees closely with the "average number of men employed" as reported elsewhere on the schedule and published by the U. S. Bureau of Mines as the best measure of the operating force of the coal-mining industry.

b/ Carter, Clay, Greenup, Jackson, Laurel, Lawrence, Lee, McCreary, Magoffin, Martin, Pulaski, Rockcastle, Wayne, Whitley, and Wolfe.

c/ Butler, Christian, Daviess, Hancock, and McLean.

TABLE 3. PERSONNEL OTHER THAN WAGE EARNERS AND SALARIES PAID AT COAL MINES IN KENTUCKY IN 1935

(Covers only personnel actually at mine and office in connection therewith. Employees at central offices not connected with the mine were returnable at the Census on a separate form for "General Administrative Office Personnel" and are not included here.)

	Number	Compensation
Proprietors or firm members (not applicable to corporations) a/	50	xxx
Salaried employees b/	2,160	$3,677,000

a/ Returns for this item cover only mines of commercial size operated as partnerships or individual undertakings. They do not include owner-operators of 137 small so-called "local" mines who were reported either as salaried employees or wage earners on the simplified questionnaire used for such mines, and most of whom were known to be engaged in manual labor. b/ Includes salaried officers of corporation, administrative and technical employees, clerks, and other office force.

FOR USE IN
MORNING PAPERS
APRIL 14, 1937

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
WASHINGTON

Census of Business: 1935 - in cooperation with the Bureau of Mines

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COAL MINING IN MARYLAND, 1935

Coal mining remains one of the largest industries of Western Maryland. In 1935 the value of product of the Allegheny County mines was $2,499,062 and that of the Garrett County mines, $766,896.

For the State as a whole, the total production of coal in 1935 amounted to 1,678,059 tons, a decrease, when compared with the prosperous year 1929, of 36.4 percent. The total value at the mines was $3,265,958. There were 114 mines in operation, exclusive of wagon mines or country coal banks producing less than 1,000 tons a year. Over the year as a whole, the mines gave employment to an average of 2,797 wage earners. The number on the rolls varied from 3,059 in February, the maximum month, to 2,523 in July, the minimum month. The total wages paid amounted to $2,335,184. In addition, there were 94 salaried employees engaged at the mines or in offices directly connected therewith receiving compensation of $149,000. The latter figures do not include salaried personnel at general administrative offices not connected with the mines.

Expenditures made by the mines for supplies and materials amounted to $310,890. The cost of colliery fuel was $13,415 and of purchased electric power, $93,271.

The average price received per ton, f.o.b. mines, was $1.95 in 1935, as against $1.75 in 1929. The 7-hour working day prevailed at all but a few of the smaller mines, and the average output per man per day was 3.17 tons.

A significant development in the Maryland coal industry in recent years has been the growing tonnage marketed by truck. In 1935, mine operators reported a total of 243,979 tons of coal sold commercially by truck or wagon.

These data are based upon replies courteously furnished by mine operators to certain special questions carried on the Bureau of Mines' report form for 1935, by cooperative arrangement with the Bureau of the Census.

A general Census of Business was taken by the Bureau of the Census for the year 1935. This project, known as the Census of Business, was planned to provide dependable information on all branches of American business not regularly covered by other divisions of the Census Bureau, such as Manufactures and Agriculture, or by other agencies of the Federal government. For mines and quarries, the canvass included not only data on production and value but also cost of materials, fuel and power, wages paid, and number and total compensation of salaried employees. To avoid duplication of statistical inquiries, it was arranged that these supplementary questions should be added to the Bureau of Mines' annual report form for the year 1935. The Bureau of Mines has been responsible for their collection and tabulation, with the aid of funds contributed by the Bureau of the Census and in collaboration with F. A. Gosnell, Chief Statistician, Census of Business.

The returns received are believed to be sufficiently accurate to indicate the total volume of expenditures for supplies, salaries, and wages made by the mineral industries, but in most cases do not justify the computation of per-ton costs for the items listed. Note also that many items of cost are not included, such as royalties, depletion, depreciation, interest on debentures, insurance, taxes, workmen's compensation, reserves for uninsurable hazards, and other administrative and selling expenses. It is therefore impossible to compute the total cost of production or the margin, if any, between sales realization and cost.

Detailed data in the following tables were compiled by F. G. Tryon, W. H. Young, and M. E. Wilson, of the Coal Economics Division, Bureau of Mines.

TABLE 1. PRODUCTION, TOTAL VALUE OF PRODUCTS, AND EXPENDITURES FOR SUPPLIES, COLLIERY FUEL, PURCHASED ELECTRIC POWER, AND WAGES AT COAL MINES IN MARYLAND IN 1935, BY COUNTIES

(Exclusive of wagon mines producing less than 1,000 tons a year)

County	Number of mines	Coal produced (tons of 2000 lbs.)	Total value of products			Expenditures				Total wages paid in 1935
			Value of coal at mine a/	Other products or services b/	Total	Supplies and materials c/	Colliery fuel	Purchased electric power	Total	
Allegany	86	1,257,417	$2,499,062	——	$2,499,062	$240,611	$ 4,011	$67,084	$311,706	$1,819,664
Garrett	28	420,642	766,896	$9,009	775,905	70,279	9,404	26,187	105,870	515,520
Total d/	114	1,678,059	3,265,958	9,009	3,274,967	310,890	13,415	93,271	417,576	2,335,184

(a) Less selling expense. (b) Includes receipts for power sold and services performed for other establishments. (c) Includes cost of lumber and timber, iron and steel materials, explosives and oil used directly or sold to employees, water for boilers, machinery supplies, and all other supplies and materials necessary to maintain and operate the mine. (d) The canvass of production and number of wage earners is believed to be complete. Where no report was obtainable from the mine operator regarding other items of the schedule, the missing item was supplied by estimate, in order to complete the totals. The proportion covered by estimate was 23.1 percent of the total value of products, 23.7 percent of the expenditures for supplies, etc., and 30.1 percent of the wages paid in 1935.

TABLE 2. NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS EMPLOYED IN EACH MONTH AT COAL MINES IN MARYLAND IN 1935, BY COUNTIES

County	Number of wage earners employed in pay period nearest 15th of month												Average number of wage earners a/	
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Including shut-down periods	Excluding shut-down periods
Allegany	2,186	2,245	2,170	2,090	1,863	1,972	1,958	2,000	2,108	2,191	2,118	2,142	2,087	2,177
Garrett	838	814	802	729	728	716	565	570	640	629	747	744	710	764
Total	3,024	3,059	2,972	2,819	2,591	2,688	2,523	2,570	2,748	2,820	2,865	2,886	2,797	2,941

(a) Two averages are shown here, computed from the monthly payroll data. The first covers all payrolls reported, including periods when the mine was shut-down and giving employment only to watchmen and maintenance men. The second excludes the shut-down periods and more correctly represents the number on the payrolls in the days when the mines were in operation. The latter average in most instances agrees closely with the "average number of men employed" as reported elsewhere on the schedule and published by the U. S. Bureau of Mines as the best measure of the operating force of the coal-mining industry.

TABLE 3. PERSONNEL OTHER THAN WAGE EARNERS AND SALARIES PAID AT COAL MINES IN MARYLAND IN 1935

(Covers only personnel actually at mine and office in connection therewith. Employees at central offices not connected with the mine were returnable at the Census on a separate form for "General Administrative Office Personnel" and are not included here.)

	Number	Compensation
Proprietors or firm members (not applicable to corporations) a/	13	xxx
Salaried employees b/	94	$149,000

(a) Returns for this item cover only mines of commercial size operated as partnerships or individual undertakings. They do not include owner-operators of 50 small so-called "local" mines who were reported either as salaried employees or wage earners on the simplified questionnaire used for such mines, and most of whom were known to be engaged in manual labor. (b) Includes salaried officers of corporation, administrative and technical employees, clerks, and other office force.

FOR USE IN
MORNING PAPERS
APRIL 14, 1937

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
WASHINGTON

Census of Business: 1935 - in cooperation with the Bureau of Mines

COAL MINING IN MICHIGAN, 1935

The total production of coal in the State of Michigan in 1935 amounted to 628,384 tons, a decrease of 21.9 percent when compared with the prosperous year 1929. The total value at the mines was $2,017,467. The average price received per ton, f.o.b. mine, was $3.21, as compared with $3.61 in 1929. There were 20 mines in operation, exclusive of wagon mines or country coal banks producing less than 1,000 tons a year. The average number of wage earners for the year as a whole was 1,302, the number on the rolls varying from 418 in July, the minimum month, to 1,648 in December, the maximum month. The total wages paid amounted to $1,256,036. In addition $97,000 was paid in compensation to 49 salaried employees engaged at the mines or in offices directly connected therewith, exclusive of salaried personnel at general administrative offices not connected with the mines.

Coal mines in Michigan spent $271,314 for supplies and materials in 1935. The cost of colliery fuel was $76,194 and of purchased electric power, $66,018.

These data are based upon replies courteously furnished by mine operators to certain special questions carried on the Bureau of Mines' report form for 1935, by cooperative arrangement with the Bureau of the Census.

A general Census of Business was taken by the Bureau of the Census for the year 1935. This project, known as the Census of Business, was planned to provide dependable information on all branches of American business not regularly covered by other divisions of the Census Bureau, such as Manufactures and Agriculture, or by other agencies of the Federal government. For mines and quarries, the canvass included not only data on production and value but also cost of materials, fuel and power, wages paid, and number and total compensation of salaried employees. To avoid duplication of statistical inquiries, it was arranged that these supplementary questions should be added to the Bureau of Mines' annual report form for the year 1935. The Bureau of Mines has been responsible for their collection and tabulation, with the aid of funds contributed by the Bureau of the Census and in collaboration with F. A. Gosnell, Chief Statistician, Census of Business.

The returns received are believed to be sufficiently accurate to indicate the total volume of expenditures for supplies, salaries, and wages made by the mineral industries, but in most cases do not justify the computation of per-ton costs for the items listed. Note also that many items of cost are not included, such as royalties, depletion, depreciation, interest on debentures, insurance, taxes, workmen's compensation, reserves for uninsurable hazards, and other administrative and selling expenses. It is therefore impossible to compute the total cost of production or the margin, if any, between sales realization and cost.

Detailed data in the following tables were compiled by F. G. Tryon, W. H. Young, and M. E. Wilson, of the Coal Economics Division, Bureau of Mines.

TABLE 1. PRODUCTION, TOTAL VALUE OF PRODUCTS, AND EXPENDITURES FOR SUPPLIES, COLLIERY FUEL, PURCHASED ELECTRIC POWER, AND WAGES AT COAL MINES IN MICHIGAN IN 1935, BY COUNTIES.

(Exclusive of wagon mines producing less than 1,000 tons a year)

County	Number of mines	Coal produced (tons of 2000 lbs.)	Total value of products			Expenditures				Total wages paid in 1935
			Value of coal at mine a/	Other products or services b/	Total	Supplies and materials c/	Colliery fuel	Purchased electric power	Total	
Bay	4	119,186	$371,132	---	$371,132	$47,707	$29,964	$18,796	$96,467	$249,603
Saginaw	5	145,867	477,435	---	477,435	59,591	9,326	6,512	75,429	283,107
Shiawassee	6	112,031	349,442	---	349,442	44,697	7,604	10,476	62,777	241,809
Other counties (Eaton, Genessee, Ingham, Midland, and Tuscola)	5	251,300	819,458	---	819,458	119,319	29,300	30,234	178,853	481,517
Total d/	20	628,384	2,017,467	---	2,017,467	271,314	76,194	66,018	413,526	1,256,036

(a) Less selling expense. (b) Includes receipts for power sold and services performed for other establishments. (c) Includes cost of lumber and timber, iron and steel materials, explosives and oil used directly or sold to employees, water for boilers, machinery supplies, and all other supplies and materials necessary to maintain and operate the mine. (d) The canvass of production and number of wage earners is believed to be complete. Where no report was obtainable from the mine operator regarding other items of the schedule, the missing item was supplied by estimate, in order to complete the totals. The proportion covered by estimate was 8.1 percent of the total value of products, 17.9 percent of the expenditures for supplies, etc., and 26.4 percent of the wages paid in 1935.

TABLE 2. NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS EMPLOYED IN EACH MONTH AT COAL MINES IN MICHIGAN IN 1935, BY COUNTIES

County	Number of wage earners employed in pay period nearest 15th of month												Average number of wage earners (a)	
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Including shut-down periods	Excluding shut-down periods
Bay	330	332	319	51	66	321	87	318	347	355	353	355	270	341
Saginaw	364	363	383	380	260	340	102	176	298	290	289	379	302	340
Shiawassee	298	313	290	270	265	270	36	173	195	260	304	307	248	268
Other counties (Eaton, Genessee, Ingham, Midland, and Tuscola)..	561	568	565	556	483	268	193	313	526	558	591	607	482	502
Total	1,553	1,576	1,557	1,257	1,074	1,199	418	980	1,366	1,463	1,537	1,648	1,302	1,451

(a) Two averages are shown here, computed from the monthly payroll data. The first covers all payrolls reported, including periods when the mine was shut-down and giving employment only to watchmen or maintenance men. The second excludes the shut-down periods and more correctly represents the number on the payrolls in the days when the mines were in operation. The latter average in most instances agrees closely with the "average number of men employed" as reported elsewhere on the schedule and published by the U. S. Bureau of Mines as the best measure of the operating force of the coal-mining industry.

TABLE 3. PERSONNEL OTHER THAN WAGE EARNERS AND SALARIES PAID AT COAL MINES IN MICHIGAN IN 1935

(Covers only personnel actually at mine and office in connection therewith. Employees at central offices not connected with the mine were returnable at the Census on a separate form for "General Administrative Office Personnel" and are not included here.)

	Number	Compensation
Proprietors or firm members (not applicable to corporations) (a)	2	xxx
Salaried employees (b)	49	$ 97,000

(a) Returns for this item cover only mines of commercial size operated as partnerships or individual undertakings.
(b) Includes salaried officers of corporation, administrative and technical employees, clerks, and other office force.
The mines so operated are small.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
WASHINGTON

Census of Business: 1935 - in cooperation with the Bureau of Mines

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COAL MINING IN MISSOURI, 1935

Coal mines in the State of Missouri gave employment to an average of 5,146 persons in 1935, paid out $3,262,035 in wages and $402,246 in salaries, and spent $1,106,240 for mine supplies and $381,325 for purchased electric power. Comparisons with 1929, the latest preceding census, are given below.

	1929	1935	Percent of change
Number of mines	190	201	+ 5.8%
Coal produced, net tons	3,963,458	3,645,996	- 8.0
Value of products, total 1/	$9,667,708	$6,961,844	-28.0
Salaried employees			
Number at mines	235	216	- 8.1
Compensation	$481,235	$402,246	-16.4
Wage earners			
Average number, including shut-down periods	4,657	4,930	+ 5.9
Wages paid	$5,150,487	$3,262,035	-36.7
Cost of supplies	$1,145,658	$1,106,240	- 3.4
Cost of fuel	$136,956	$34,008	-75.2
Cost of purchased electric power	$241,816	$381,325	+57.7

1/ Includes amount received, if any, for other products or services.

These data are based upon replies courteously furnished by mine operators to certain special questions carried on the Bureau of Mines' report form for 1935, by cooperative arrangement with the Bureau of the Census.

A general Census of Business was taken by the Bureau of the Census for the year 1935. This project, known as the Census of Business, was planned to provide dependable information on all branches of American business not regularly covered by other divisions of the Census Bureau, such as Manufactures and Agriculture, or by other agencies of the Federal government. For mines and quarries, the canvass included not only data on production and value but also cost of materials, fuel and power, wages paid, and number and total compensation of salaried employees. To avoid duplication of statistical inquiries, it was arranged that these supplementary questions should be added to the Bureau of Mines' annual report form for the year 1935. The Bureau of Mines has been responsible for their collection and tabulation, with the aid of funds contributed by the Bureau of the Census and in collaboration with F. A. Gosnell, Chief Statistician, Census of Business.

The returns received are believed to be sufficiently accurate to indicate the total volume of expenditures for supplies, salaries, and wages made by the mineral industries, but in most cases do not justify the computation of per-ton costs for the items listed. Note also that many items of cost are not included, such as royalties, depletion, depreciation, interest on debentures, insurance, taxes, workmen's compensation, reserves for uninsurable hazards, and other administrative and selling expenses. It is therefore impossible to compute the total cost of production or the margin, if any, between sales realization and cost.

Detailed data in the following tables were compiled by F. G. Tryon, W. H. Young, and M. E. Wilson, of the Coal Economics Division, Bureau of Mines, with the collaboration of F. E. Berquist.

TABLE 1. PRODUCTION, TOTAL VALUE OF PRODUCTS, AND EXPENDITURES FOR SUPPLIES, COLLIERY FUEL, PURCHASED ELECTRIC POWER, AND WAGES AT COAL MINES IN MISSOURI IN 1935, BY COUNTIES.

(Exclusive of wagon mines producing less than 1,000 tons a year)

County	Number of mines	Coal produced (tons of 2000 lbs.)	Total value of products			Expenditures				Total wages paid in 1935
			Value of coal at mine a/	Other products or services b/	Total	Supplies and materials c/	Colliery fuel	Purchased electric power	Total	
Adair	11	161,959	$314,826	---	$314,826	$52,766	$6,780	$8,119	$67,665	$206,897
Audrain	3	5,243	13,863	---	13,863	1,026	---	730	1,756	10,751
Barton	9	696,870	1,166,176	---	1,166,176	243,472	200	92,466	336,138	259,938
Bates	9	713,788	1,158,830	---	1,158,830	196,640	443	96,121	293,204	346,118
Boone	15	26,053	51,291	---	51,291	9,057	20	1,995	11,072	32,870
Callaway	8	37,716	81,618	---	81,618	8,406	1,987	2,500	12,893	32,753
Chariton	3	2,992	6,359	---	6,359	498	50	10	558	3,530
Clay	5	97,887	286,428	---	286,428	43,651	3,960	1,261	48,872	203,874
Dade and Jasper	3	16,890	37,873	---	37,873	10,256	---	732	10,988	16,235
Henry	9	506,421	924,516	---	924,516	189,035	5,121	66,294	260,450	288,007
Johnson	3	6,826	15,907	---	15,907	2,348	400	---	2,748	8,370
Lafayette	22	303,036	699,633	$36,845	736,478	47,249	5,346	14,100	66,695	494,898
Lincoln, Ralls, and Warren	4	11,658	26,700	---	26,700	4,177	---	879	5,056	19,974
Linn	6	56,211	130,922	---	130,922	16,234	---	7,820	24,054	92,889
Macon	7	49,638	85,393	---	85,393	13,820	3,132	2,525	19,477	61,753
Putnam	19	35,803	58,409	---	58,409	12,331	---	2,841	15,172	41,187
Randolph	18	489,318	843,041	---	843,041	148,287	9	51,450	199,746	361,699
Ray	36	284,604	709,577	1,082	710,659	61,238	561	27,759	89,558	605,066
Vernon	6	92,000	153,268	---	153,268	28,298	2,643	3,167	34,108	65,466
Other counties (Caldwell, Grundy, Harrison and Platte)	5	51,083	159,287	---	159,287	17,451	3,356	556	21,363	109,760
Total d/	201	3,645,996	6,923,917	37,927	6,961,844	1,106,240	34,008	381,325	1,521,573	3,262,035

(a) Less selling expense. (b) Includes receipts for power sold and services performed for other establishments. (c) Includes cost of lumber and timber, iron and steel materials, explosives and oil used directly or sold to employees, water for boilers, machinery supplies, and all other supplies and materials necessary to maintain and operate the mine. (d) The canvass of production and number of wage earners is believed to be complete. Where no report was available from the mine operator regarding other items of the schedule, the published reports of the State Department of Mines were used in some instances, or the missing item was supplied by estimate, in order to complete the totals. The proportion covered by estimate was 2.9 percent of the total value of products, 15.3 percent of the expenditures for supplies, etc., and 13.2 percent of the wages paid in 1935.

TABLE 2. NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS EMPLOYED IN EACH MONTH AT COAL MINES IN MISSOURI IN 1935, BY COUNTIES.

County	Number of wage earners employed in pay period nearest 15th of month												Average number of wage earners a/	
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Including shut-down periods	Excluding shut-down periods
Adair	285	285	281	274	229	221	225	229	256	285	303	303	264	274
Audrain	39	40	38	33	9	9	9	11	30	41	41	43	29	38
Barton	252	247	241	213	211	219	255	223	225	236	255	247	235	242
Bates	368	367	364	342	281	267	270	272	337	348	356	364	328	350
Boone	110	109	94	62	50	47	50	66	81	99	111	116	83	99
Callaway	80	83	70	59	46	43	49	57	68	78	79	80	66	74
Chariton	13	13	12	9	8	8	7	9	11	13	14	14	11	14
Clay	395	395	368	295	251	247	224	297	367	435	457	465	349	423
Dade and Jasper	24	24	21	9	7	7	12	14	18	25	25	26	18	22
Henry	293	293	279	210	191	163	163	221	264	288	302	305	248	290
Johnson	33	33	29	23	20	18	17	21	27	32	34	34	27	30
Lafayette	1,043	1,043	1,021	907	820	742	683	890	931	992	1,055	1,055	932	996
Lincoln, Ralls, and Warren	50	50	45	36	30	29	27	33	41	48	52	52	41	47
Linn	331	331	274	126	60	58	56	68	189	282	339	342	205	288
Macon	320	321	253	177	177	173	166	199	215	284	301	308	241	273
Putnam	171	171	160	120	102	99	100	123	151	177	187	189	146	176
Randolph	441	438	426	388	354	353	329	353	408	453	465	479	407	439
Ray	1,312	1,321	1,257	664	582	679	529	768	1,142	1,350	1,406	1,436	1,037	1,222
Vernon	134	137	109	49	48	54	42	49	62	62	72	69	74	120
Other counties (Caldwell, Grundy, Harrison and Platte)	233	233	213	156	124	122	129	159	193	227	239	240	189	215
Total	5,927	5,934	5,555	4,152	3,600	3,558	3,342	4,062	5,016	5,755	6,093	6,167	4,930	5,632

a/ Two averages are shown here, computed from the monthly payroll data. The first covers all payrolls reported, including periods when the mine was shut down and giving employment only to watchmen or maintenance men. The second excludes the shut-down periods and more correctly represents the number on the payrolls in the days when the mines were in operation. The latter average in most instances agrees closely with the "average number of men employed" as reported elsewhere on the schedule and published by the U. S. Bureau of Mines as the best measure of the operating force of the coal-mining industry.

TABLE 3. PERSONNEL OTHER THAN WAGE EARNERS AND SALARIES PAID AT COAL MINES IN MISSOURI IN 1935.

(Covers only personnel actually at mine and office in connection therewith. Employees at central offices not connected with the mine were returnable at the Census on a separate form for "General Administrative Office Personnel" and are not included here.)

	Number	Compensation
Proprietors or firm members (not applicable to corporations) a/	56	xxx
Salaried employees b/	216	$402,246

a/ Returns for this item cover only mines of commercial size operated as partnerships or individual undertakings. They do not include owner-operators of 87 small so-called "local" mines who were reported either as salaried employees or wage earners on the simplified questionnaire used for such mines, and most of whom were known to be engaged in manual labor. b/ Includes salaried officers of corporation, administrative and technical employees, clerks, and other office force.

FOR USE IN
MORNING PAPERS
APRIL 6, 1937

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
WASHINGTON

Census of Business: 1935 - in cooperation with the Bureau of Mines

COAL MINING IN MONTANA, 1935

Coal mines in the State of Montana gave employment to an average of 1,566 persons in 1935, and paid out $1,780,904 in wages and $152,666 in salaries. Expenditures for colliery fuel were reported as $5,883, for purchased electric power $147,053, and for supplies (including payments to stripping contractors for items other than wages and power) $938,524. Comparisons with 1929, the latest preceding census, for such items as are directly comparable, are given below.

	1929	1935	Percent of change
Coal produced, net tons	3,442,518	2,758,906	-19.9%
Value of products, total 1/	$7,448,138	$4,146,907	-44.3
Salaried employees			
Number at mines	115	74	-35.7
Compensation	$320,498	$152,666	-52.4
Wage earners			
Average number, including shut-down periods	1,983	1,492	-24.8
Wages paid	$3,420,551	$1,780,904	-47.9
Cost of fuel	$37,462	$5,883	-84.3
Cost of purchased electric power	$156,490	$147,053	- 6.0

1/ Includes amount received, if any, for other products or service.

These data are based upon replies courteously furnished by mine operators to certain special questions carried on the Bureau of Mines' report form for 1935, by cooperative arrangement with the Bureau of the Census.

A general Census of Business was taken by the Bureau of the Census for the year 1935. This project, known as the Census of Business, was planned to provide dependable information on all branches of American business not regularly covered by other divisions of the Census Bureau, such as Manufactures and Agriculture, or by other agencies of the Federal government. For mines and quarries, the canvass included not only data on production and value but also cost of materials, fuel and power, wages paid, and number and total compensation of salaried employees. To avoid duplication of statistical inquiries, it was arranged that these supplementary questions should be added to the Bureau of Mines' annual report form for the year 1935. The Bureau of Mines has been responsible for their collection and tabulation, with the aid of funds contributed by the Bureau of the Census and in collaboration with F. A. Gosnell, Chief Statistician, Census of Business.

The returns received are believed to be sufficiently accurate to indicate the total volume of expenditures for supplies, salaries, and wages made by the mineral industries, but in most cases do not justify the computation of per-ton costs for the items listed. Note also that many items of cost are not included, such as royalties, depletion, depreciation, interest on debentures, insurance, taxes, workmen's compensation, reserves for uninsurable hazards, and other administrative and selling expenses. It is therefore impossible to compute the total cost of production or the margin, if any, between sales realization and cost.

Detailed data in the following tables were compiled by F. G. Tryon, W. H. Young, and M. E. Wilson, of the Coal Economics Division, Bureau of Mines.

TABLE 1. PRODUCTION, TOTAL VALUE OF PRODUCTS, AND EXPENDITURES FOR SUPPLIES, COLLIERY FUEL, PURCHASED ELECTRIC POWER, AND WAGES AT COAL MINES IN MONTANA IN 1935, BY COUNTIES.

(Exclusive of wagon mines producing less than 1,000 tons a year)

County	Number of mines	Coal produced (tons of 2000 lbs.)	Total value of products			Expenditures				Total wages paid in 1935
			Value of coal at mine a/	Other products or services b/	Total	Supplies and materials c/	Colliery fuel	Purchased electric power	Total	
Blaine	3	13,176	$41,561	---	$41,561	$3,642	---	$759	$4,401	$20,777
Carbon	7	321,729	527,468	$563	528,031	85,678	$1,431	36,464	123,573	353,747
Cascade	17	410,563	610,074	---	610,074	91,487	159	18,824	110,470	457,694
Chouteau	3	4,915	15,886	---	15,886	2,024	447	---	2,471	10,639
Daniels and Valley ..	4	14,296	24,414	---	24,414	3,782	297	299	4,378	18,256
Dawson and Wibaux ...	2	7,909	10,577	---	10,577	2,954	---	---	2,954	7,120
Fergus	4	3,525	13,685	---	13,685	1,386	---	---	1,386	10,049
Hill	3	4,940	14,220	---	14,220	1,281	180	---	1,461	12,713
Judith Basin	3	2,011	6,462	---	6,462	962	42	---	1,004	5,342
Musselshell	12	788,943	1,318,461	---	1,318,461	179,099	2,645	69,414	251,158	676,837
Pondera and Toole ...	2	2,144	11,820	---	11,820	571	330	---	901	7,489
Richland	4	17,580	39,542	---	39,542	3,592	---	3,141	6,733	28,704
Roosevelt	3	4,110	8,355	---	8,355	1,500	---	140	1,640	8,920
Other counties (Gallatin, Golden Valley, Park, Rosebud and Sheridan) .	14	1,163,065	1,503,819	---	1,503,819	560,566	352	18,012	578,930	162,617
Total d/	81	2,758,906	4,146,344	563	4,146,907	938,524	5,883	147,053	1,091,460	1,780,904

(a) Less selling expense. (b) Includes receipts for power sold and services performed for other establishments. (c) Includes cost of lumber and timber, iron and steel materials, explosives and oil used directly or sold to employees, water for boilers, machinery supplies, and all other supplies and materials necessary to maintain and operate the mine. In the case of one large stripping mine operated under contract, includes payments made under contract other than for items of wages and power. (d) The canvass of production and number of wage earners is believed to be complete. Where no report was obtainable from the mine operator regarding other items of the schedule, the missing item was supplied by estimate, in order to complete the totals. The proportion covered by estimate was 6.8 percent of the total value of products, 4.8 percent of the expenditures for supplies, etc., and 15.8 percent of the wages paid in 1935.

TABLE 2. NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS EMPLOYED IN EACH MONTH AT COAL MINES IN MONTANA IN 1935, BY COUNTIES.

County	Number of wage earners employed on 15th of month or nearest representative day												Average number of wage earners a/	
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Including shut-down periods	Excluding shut-down periods
Blaine	25	20	13	7	5	4	4	7	19	26	27	25	15	18
Carbon	392	378	289	283	267	265	143	276	311	344	437	341	311	323
Cascade	333	331	339	339	295	300	262	300	364	393	386	391	336	340
Chouteau	10	10	9	7	7	4	3	10	18	21	20	15	11	11
Daniels and Valley	31	31	31	30	21	18	16	24	30	39	40	35	29	29
Dawson and Wibaux	7	7	7	1	1	1	1	2	6	7	8	8	5	6
Fergus	13	13	12	12	10	10	8	11	13	14	15	14	12	12
Hill	20	20	10	--	--	--	--	--	25	30	30	25	13	17
Judith Basin	14	14	13	12	11	10	9	12	14	15	16	15	13	13
Musselshell	607	605	606	602	475	465	449	600	641	650	653	654	584	611
Pondera and Toole	10	9	9	6	6	6	8	10	12	12	11	12	9	9
Richland	46	46	38	19	10	5	5	8	19	38	46	46	27	27
Roosevelt	12	12	11	10	9	9	7	10	12	13	14	13	11	11
Rosebud	63	61	59	59	61	61	58	58	62	65	68	67	62	62
Sheridan	42	42	34	16	13	13	10	10	26	39	36	39	27	27
Other counties (Gallatin, Golden Valley and Park)	21	28	26	24	20	4	3	6	26	64	43	66	27	35
Total	1,646	1,627	1,506	1,427	1,211	1,175	986	1,344	1,598	1,770	1,850	1,766	1,492	1,551

a/ Two averages are shown here, computed from the monthly payroll data. The first covers all payrolls reported, including periods when the mine was shut down and giving employment only to watchmen or maintenance men. The second excludes the shut-down periods and more correctly represents the number on the payrolls in the days when the mines were in operation. The latter average in most instances agrees closely with the "average number of men employed" as reported elsewhere on the schedule and published by the U. S. Bureau of Mines as the best measure of the operating force of the coal-mining industry.

TABLE 3. PERSONNEL OTHER THAN WAGE EARNERS AND SALARIES PAID AT COAL MINES IN MONTANA IN 1935.

(Covers only personnel actually at mine and office in connection therewith. Employees at central offices not connected with the mine were returnable at the Census on a separate form for "General Administrative Office Personnel" and are not included here.)

	Number	Compensation
Proprietors or firm members (not applicable to corporations) a/	7	xxx
Salaried employees b/	74	$152,666

a/ Returns for this item cover only mines of commercial size operated as partnerships or individual undertakings. They do not include owner-operators of 58 small so-called "local" mines who were reported either as salaried employees or wage earners on the simplified questionnaire used for such mines, and most of whom were known to be engaged in manual labor. b/ Includes salaried officers of corporation, administrative and technical employees, clerks, and other office force.

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APRIL ~~6,~~ 1937
13

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
WASHINGTON

Census of Business: 1935 - in cooperation with the Bureau of Mines

COAL MINING IN NEW MEXICO, 1935

Coal mines in the State of New Mexico gave employment to an average of 2,457 persons in 1935, paid out $2,189,057 in wages and $347,000 in salaries, and spent $421,028 for mine supplies and $104,881 for purchased electric power. Comparisons with 1929, the latest preceding census, are given below.

	1929	1935	Percent of change
Coal produced, net tons	2,631,512	1,388,877	-47.2%
Value of products, total 1/	$8,324,312	$3,723,082	-55.3
Salaried employees			
Number at mines	185	157	-15.1
Compensation	$477,802	$347,006	-27.4
Wage earners			
Average number, including shut-down periods	3,120	2,300	-26.3
Wages paid	$4,587,017	$2,189,057	-52.3
Cost of supplies	$859,312	$421,028	-51.0
Cost of fuel	$90,969	$62,573	-31.2
Cost of purchased electric power	$167,294	$104,881	-37.3

1/ Includes amount received, if any, for other products or services.

These data are based upon replies courteously furnished by mine operators to certain special questions carried on the Bureau of Mines' report form for 1935, by cooperative arrangement with the Bureau of the Census.

A general Census of Business was taken by the Bureau of the Census for the year 1935. This project, known as the Census of Business, was planned to provide dependable information on all branches of American business not regularly covered by other divisions of the Census Bureau, such as Manufactures and Agriculture, or by other agencies of the Federal government. For mines and quarries, the canvass included not only data on production and value but also cost of materials, fuel and power, wages paid, and number and total compensation of salaried employees. To avoid duplication of statistical inquiries, it was arranged that these supplementary questions should be added to the Bureau of Mines' annual report form for the year 1935. The Bureau of Mines has been responsible for their collection and tabulation, with the aid of funds contributed by the Bureau of the Census and in collaboration with F. A. Gosnell, Chief Statistician, Census of Business.

The returns received are believed to be sufficiently accurate to indicate the total volume of expenditures for supplies, salaries, and wages made by the mineral industries, but in most cases do not justify the computation of per-ton costs for the items listed. Note also that many items of cost are not included, such as royalties, depletion, depreciation, interest on debentures, insurance, taxes, workmen's compensation, reserves for uninsurable hazards, and other administrative and selling expenses. It is therefore impossible to compute the total cost of production or the margin, if any, between sales realization and cost.

Detailed data in the following tables were compiled by F. G. Tryon, W. H. Young, and M. E. Wilson, of the Coal Economics Division, Bureau of Mines, with the collaboration of F. E. Berquist.

TABLE 1. PRODUCTION, TOTAL VALUE OF PRODUCTS, AND EXPENDITURES FOR SUPPLIES, COLLIERY FUEL, PURCHASED ELECTRIC POWER, AND WAGES AT COAL MINES IN NEW MEXICO IN 1935, BY COUNTIES.

(Exclusive of wagon mines producing less than 1,000 tons a year)

County	Number of mines	Coal produced (tons of 2000 lbs.)	Total value of products			Expenditures				Total wages paid in 1935
			Value of coal at mine a/	Other products or services b/	Total	Supplies and materials c/	Colliery fuel	Purchased electric power	Total	
Colfax	15	710,915	$1,875,438	---	$1,875,438	$184,744	$3,430	$81,297	$269,471	$938,398
Lincoln and Socorro ..	2	2,950	9,247	---	9,247	838	40	194	1,072	8,068
McKinley	17	520,464	1,340,329	$42,007	1,382,336	199,404	33,505	20,394	253,303	910,262
Rio Arriba	6	25,275	54,120	---	54,120	7,457	360	2,555	10,372	36,865
San Juan, Sandoval and Santa Fe	9	129,273	401,941	---	401,941	28,585	25,238	441	54,264	295,464
Total d/	49	1,388,877	3,681,075	42,007	3,723,082	421,028	62,573	104,881	588,482	2,189,057

(a) Less selling expense. (b) Includes receipts for power sold and services performed for other establishments. (c) Includes cost of lumber and timber, iron and steel materials, explosives and oil used directly or sold to employees, water for boilers, machinery supplies, and all other supplies and materials necessary to maintain and operate the mine. (d) The canvass of production and number of wage earners is believed to be complete. Where no report was available from the mine operator regarding other items of the schedule, the missing item was supplied by estimate, in order to complete the totals. The proportion covered by estimate was 2.2 percent of the total value of products, 12.1 percent of the expenditures for supplies, etc., and 6.7 percent of the wages paid in 1935.

TABLE 2. NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS EMPLOYED IN EACH MONTH AT COAL MINES IN NEW MEXICO IN 1935, BY COUNTIES.

County	Number of wage earners employed on 15th of month or nearest representative day												Average number of wage earners a/	
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Including shut-down periods	Excluding shut-down periods
Colfax	984	984	977	982	985	963	948	963	966	962	947	938	967	968
Lincoln and Socorro ...	14	15	15	10	10	9	9	15	15	15	15	15	13	14
McKinley	861	993	1,008	987	958	806	813	825	857	936	963	984	916	963
Rio Arriba	46	48	48	47	47	44	43	44	45	47	47	48	46	46
San Juan b/	23	30	21	18	19	33	17	23	29	26	24	36	25	25
Sandoval and Santa Fe .	354	351	351	341	321	305	319	326	331	328	325	353	333	333
Total	2,282	2,421	2,420	2,385	2,340	2,160	2,149	2,196	2,243	2,314	2,321	2,374	2,300	2,349

a/ Two averages are shown here, computed from the monthly payroll data. The first covers all payrolls reported, including periods when the mine was shut-down and giving employment only to watchmen or maintenance men. The second excludes the shut-down periods and more correctly represents the number on the payrolls in the days when the mines were in operation. The latter average in most instances agrees closely with the "average number of men employed" as reported elsewhere on the schedule and published by the U. S. Bureau of Mines as the best measure of the operating force of the coal-mining industry. b/ Includes an average of 15 men at one mine where work is divided, the average number working daily being 5.

TABLE 3. PERSONNEL OTHER THAN WAGE EARNERS AND SALARIES PAID AT COAL MINES IN NEW MEXICO IN 1935.

(Covers only personnel actually at mine and office in connection therewith. Employees at central offices not connected with the mine were returnable at the Census on a separate form for "General Administrative Office Personnel" and are not included here.)

	Number	Compensation
Proprietors or firm members (not applicable to corporations) a/	5	xxx
Salaried employees b/	157	$347,000

a/ Returns for this item cover only mines of commercial size operated as partnerships or individual undertakings and are incomplete. They do not include owner-operators of 26 small so-called "local" mines who were reported either as salaried employees or wage earners on the simplified questionnaire used for such mines, and most of whom were known to be engaged in manual labor. b/ Includes salaried officers of corporation, administrative and technical employees, clerks, and other office force.

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APRIL 13, 1937

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
WASHINGTON

Census of Business: 1935 - in cooperation with the Bureau of Mines

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COAL MINING IN NORTH DAKOTA, 1935

Coal mines in the State of North Dakota gave employment to an average of 1,285 persons in 1935, paid out $1,011,273 in wages and $132,000 in salaries, and spent $368,609 for mine supplies and $120,941 for purchased electric power. Comparisons with 1929, the latest preceding census, are given below.

	1929	1935	Percent of change
Number of mines	115	161	+40.0%
Coal produced, net tons	1,853,604	1,955,510	+ 5.5
Value of products, total 1/	$3,206,931	$2,432,993	-24.1
Salaried employees			
Number at mines	67	84	+25.4
Compensation	$167,878	$132,000	-21.4
Wage earners			
Average number, including shut-down periods	994	1,201	+20.8
Wages paid	$1,289,376	$1,011,273	-21.6
Cost of supplies	$348,451	$368,609	+ 5.8
Cost of fuel	$49,615	$24,510	-50.6
Cost of purchased electric power	$67,931	$120,941	+78.0

1/ Includes amount received, if any, for other products or services.

These data are based upon replies courteously furnished by mine operators to certain special questions carried on the Bureau of Mines' report form for 1935, by cooperative arrangement with the Bureau of the Census.

A general Census of Business was taken by the Bureau of the Census for the year 1935. This project, known as the Census of Business, was planned to provide dependable information on all branches of American business not regularly covered by other divisions of the Census Bureau, such as Manufactures and Agriculture, or by other agencies of the Federal government. For mines and quarries, the canvass included not only data on production and value but also cost of materials, fuel and power, wages paid, and number and total compensation of salaried employees. To avoid duplication of statistical inquiries, it was arranged that these supplementary questions should be added to the Bureau of Mines' annual report form for the year 1935. The Bureau of Mines has been responsible for their collection and tabulation, with the aid of funds contributed by the Bureau of the Census and in collaboration with F. A. Gosnell, Chief Statistician, Census of Business.

The returns received are believed to be sufficiently accurate to indicate the total volume of expenditures for supplies, salaries, and wages made by the mineral industries, but in most cases do not justify the computation of per-ton costs for the items listed. Note also that many items of cost are not included, such as royalties, depletion, depreciation, interest on debentures, insurance, taxes, workmen's compensation, reserves for uninsurable hazards, and other administrative and selling expenses. It is therefore impossible to compute the total cost of production or the margin, if any, between sales realization and cost.

Detailed data in the following tables were compiled by F. G. Tryon, W. H. Young, and M. E. Wilson, of the Coal Economics Division, Bureau of Mines.

TABLE 1. PRODUCTION, TOTAL VALUE OF PRODUCTS, AND EXPENDITURES FOR SUPPLIES, COLLIERY FUEL, PURCHASED ELECTRIC POWER, AND WAGES AT COAL MINES IN NORTH DAKOTA IN 1935, BY COUNTIES.

(Exclusive of wagon mines producing less than 1,000 tons a year)

County	Number of mines	Coal produced (tons of 2000 lbs.)	Total value of products			Expenditures				Total wages paid in 1935
			Value of coal at mine a/	Other products or services b/	Total	Supplies and materials c/	Colliery fuel	Purchased electric power	Total	
Adams	10	22,008	$28,083	---	$28,083	$5,057	$38	$1,028	$6,123	$17,531
Bowman	7	18,032	20,275	---	20,275	5,067	---	423	5,490	11,691
Burke	7	209,780	251,532	---	251,532	28,992	6,143	14,116	49,251	100,774
Burleigh	9	232,053	287,307	---	287,307	30,512	2,864	31,191	64,567	96,615
Divide	6	206,290	263,708	---	263,708	28,846	25	9,652	38,523	74,969
Grant	7	24,250	30,404	---	30,404	6,511	---	1,296	7,807	18,608
Hettinger	13	17,743	22,535	---	22,535	3,970	150	412	4,532	16,289
McLean	18	119,444	161,886	---	161,886	23,916	2,093	2,188	28,197	95,019
Mercer	9	524,473	636,020	$5,653	641,673	115,890	3,600	27,914	147,404	285,241
Morton	9	27,695	39,673	---	39,673	7,453	4,420	220	12,093	20,169
Mountrail	6	8,743	12,373	---	12,373	1,606	30	235	1,871	7,508
Stark	5	90,555	101,905	---	101,905	32,397	1,340	1,889	35,626	59,220
Ward	28	411,545	472,011	31,833	503,844	68,427	3,607	28,927	100,961	161,152
Williams	20	31,496	55,102	---	55,102	7,620	200	1,211	9,031	38,267
Other counties (Dunn, Golden Valley, Mc Kenzie, and Oliver)	7	11,400	12,693	---	12,693	2,345	---	239	2,584	8,220
Total d/	161	1,955,510	2,395,507	37,486	2,432,993	368,609	24,510	120,941	514,060	1,011,273

(a) Less selling expense. (b) Includes receipts for power sold and services performed for other establishments. (c) Includes cost of lumber and timber, iron and steel materials, explosives and oil used directly or sold to employees, water for boilers, machinery supplies and all other supplies and materials necessary to maintain and operate the mine. (d) The canvass of production and number of wage earners is believed to be complete. Where no report was obtainable from the mine operator regarding other items of the schedule, the missing item was supplied by estimate, in order to complete the totals. The proportion covered by estimate was 2.8 percent of the total value of products, 14.2 percent of the expenditures for supplies, etc., and 26.9 percent of the wages paid in 1935.

TABLE 2. NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS EMPLOYED IN EACH MONTH AT COAL MINES IN NORTH DAKOTA IN 1935, BY COUNTIES.

County	Number of wage earners employed in pay period nearest 15th of month												Average number of wage earners a/	
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Including shut-down periods	Excluding shut-down periods
Adams	42	40	34	26	21	18	22	19	30	37	42	41	31	36
Bowman	39	37	31	24	18	16	20	19	30	37	43	43	30	33
Burke	111	104	94	86	77	86	101	100	114	123	141	127	105	112
Burleigh	148	136	126	89	77	67	70	67	99	114	121	117	103	114
Divide	76	65	52	68	67	68	65	71	71	84	94	87	72	77
Grant	29	27	23	20	16	14	17	15	22	27	30	30	23	26
Hettinger	44	41	35	27	21	19	23	20	31	38	43	42	32	40
McLean	160	156	147	88	73	66	62	81	158	202	218	200	134	154
Mercer	441	398	349	247	176	123	216	163	284	323	391	391	292	344
Morton	45	42	36	28	22	19	24	20	32	45	45	43	33	43
Mountrail	31	30	27	21	14	13	15	13	21	24	28	27	22	25
Stark	70	70	69	66	63	65	70	15	19	77	83	77	62	72
Ward	290	295	195	157	118	111	101	108	205	246	270	271	197	213
Williams	74	69	56	41	31	28	34	30	49	64	68	67	51	62
Other counties (Dunn, Golden Valley, Mc Kenzie, and Oliver)	19	18	14	12	9	8	10	8	14	17	19	19	14	18
Total	1,619	1,528	1,288	1,000	803	721	850	749	1,179	1,458	1,636	1,582	1,201	1,369

a/ Two averages are shown here, computed from the monthly payroll data. The first covers all payrolls reported, including periods when the mine was shut down and giving employment only to watchmen or maintenance men. The second excludes the shut-down periods and more correctly represents the number on the payrolls in the days when the mines were in operation. The latter average in most instances agrees closely with the "average number of men employed" as reported elsewhere on the schedule and published by the U. S. Bureau of Mines as the best measure of the operating force of the coal-mining industry.

TABLE 3. PERSONNEL OTHER THAN WAGE EARNERS AND SALARIES PAID AT COAL MINES IN NORTH DAKOTA IN 1935.

(Covers only personnel actually at mine and office in connection therewith. Employees at central offices not connected with the mine were returnable at the Census on a separate form for "General Administrative Office Personnel" and are not included here.)

	Number	Compensation
Proprietors or firm members (not applicable to corporations) a/	33	xxx
Salaried employees b/	84	$132,000

a/ Returns for this item cover only mines of commercial size operated as partnerships or individual undertakings. They do not include owner-operators of 109 small so-called "local" mines who were reported either as salaried employees or wage earners on the simplified questionnaire used for such mines, and most of whom were known to be engaged in manual labor. b/ Includes salaried officers of corporation, administrative and technical employees, clerks, and other office force.

FOR USE IN
AFTERNOON PAPERS
APRIL 30, 1937

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
WASHINGTON

Census of Business: 1935 - in cooperation with the Bureau of Mines

COAL MINING IN TENNESSEE, 1935

The total production of coal in the State of Tennessee in 1935 amounted to 4,137,802 tons. This was a substantial increase over the low point of the depression in 1932, but a decrease of 23.4 percent when compared with the active year 1929.

The total value of the coal produced in 1935 was $7,434,826. The average price received per ton, f.o.b. mine, was $1.80, as compared with $1.69 in 1929. There were 104 mines in operation, exclusive of wagon mines or country coal banks producing less than 1,000 tons a year. The average number of wage earners employed over the year as a whole was 6,926. The number on the rolls varied from a minimum of 1,840 in October, when many of the mines were closed by a strike, to a maximum of 7,776 in December. The total wages paid, exclusive of salaries of supervisory employees, amounted to $4,667,693. In addition, $604,000 was paid in compensation to 394 salaried employees engaged at the mines or in offices directly connected therewith. The latter figures do not include salaried personnel at general administrative offices not located at the mines.

Coal mines in Tennessee spent $774,967 for supplies and materials in 1935. The cost of colliery fuel was $69,227 and of purchased electric power, $276,702.

Campbell County was the leading producer in 1935, followed by Anderson, Claiborne, Fentress, Marion, and Morgan counties, in the order named. Smaller amounts of coal were produced in 11 other counties in Eastern Tennessee.

These data are based upon replies courteously furnished by mine operators to certain special questions carried on the Bureau of Mines' report form for 1935, by cooperative arrangement with the Bureau of the Census.

A general Census of Business was taken by the Bureau of the Census for the year 1935. This project was planned to provide dependable information on all branches of American business not regularly covered by other divisions of the Census Bureau, such as Manufactures and Agriculture, or by other agencies of the Federal government. For mines and quarries, the canvass included not only data on production and value but also cost of materials, fuel and power, wages paid, and number and total compensation of salaried employees. To avoid duplication of statistical inquiries, it was arranged that these supplementary questions should be added to the Bureau of Mines' annual report form for the year 1935. The Bureau of Mines has been responsible for their collection and tabulation, with the aid of funds contributed by the Bureau of the Census and in collaboration with F. A. Gosnell, Chief Statistician, Census of Business.

The returns received are believed to be sufficiently accurate to indicate the total volume of expenditures for supplies, salaries, and wages made by the mineral industries, but in most cases do not justify the computation of per-ton costs for the items listed. Note also that many items of cost are not included, such as royalties, depletion, depreciation, interest on debentures, insurance, taxes, workmen's compensation, reserves for uninsurable hazards, and other administrative and selling expenses. It is therefore impossible to compute the total cost of production or the margin, if any, between sales realization and cost.

Detailed data in the following tables were compiled by F. G. Tryon, W. H. Young, and M. E. Wilson, of the Coal Economics Division, Bureau of Mines, with the collaboration of F. E. Berquist.

TABLE 1. PRODUCTION, TOTAL VALUE OF PRODUCTS, AND EXPENDITURES FOR SUPPLIES, COLLIERY FUEL, PURCHASED ELECTRIC POWER, AND WAGES AT COAL MINES IN TENNESSEE IN 1935, BY COUNTIES

(Exclusive of wagon mines producing less than 1,000 tons a year)

County	Number of mines	Coal produced (tons of 2000 lbs.)	Total value of products			Expenditures				Total wages paid in 1935
			Value of coal at mine a/	Other products or services b/	Total	Supplies and materials c/	Colliery fuel	Purchased electric power	Total	
Anderson	16	782,324	$1,374,036	---	$1,374,036	$137,903	$8,790	$52,070	$198,763	$883,144
Bledsoe, Hamilton, and Marion	22	394,958	819,921	---	819,921	97,803	260	28,305	126,368	513,545
Campbell	25	999,827	1,975,715	$276	1,975,991	186,035	8,615	66,360	261,010	1,258,875
Claiborne	9	706,560	1,213,706	---	1,213,706	124,557	8,999	58,520	192,076	850,805
Fentress and Overton	8	330,244	500,182	---	500,182	39,654	13,061	11,463	64,178	368,496
Morgan	12	307,581	535,575	10	535,585	80,856	7,447	28,939	117,242	d/150,333
Other counties-northeastern (Cumberland, Putnam, Roane, and Scott)	5	68,024	111,185	---	111,185	9,562	4,710	3,273	17,545	76,158
Other counties-southeastern (Grundy, Rhea, Sequatchie, and White)	7	548,284	904,506	---	904,506	98,597	17,345	27,772	143,714	566,337
Total e/	104	4,137,802	7,434,826	286	7,435,112	774,967	69,227	276,702	1,120,896	d/4,667,693

(a) Less selling expense. (b) Includes receipts for power sold and services performed for other establishments. (c) Includes cost of lumber and timber, iron and steel materials, explosives and oil used directly or sold to employees, water for boilers, machinery supplies and all other supplies and materials necessary to maintain and operate the mine. (d) Does not include compensation, if any, paid for approximately 153,720 man-days of convict labor at penitentiary mines to which inquiry regarding wages was not applicable. (e) The canvass of production and number of wage earners is believed to be complete. Where no report was available from the mine operator regarding other items of the schedule, the missing item was supplied by estimate, in order to complete the totals. The proportion covered by estimate was 7.8 percent of the total value of products, 19.8 percent of the expenditures for supplies, etc., and 4.9 percent of the wages paid in 1935.

TABLE 2. NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS EMPLOYED IN EACH MONTH AT COAL MINES IN TENNESSEE IN 1935, BY COUNTIES

County	Number of wage earners employed in pay period nearest 15th of month												Average number of wage earners a/	
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Including shut-down periods	Excluding shut-down periods
Anderson	1,191	1,245	1,257	1,159	1,170	1,183	1,176	1,203	1,237	8	1,279	1,312	1,118	1,222
Bledsoe, Hamilton and Marion	871	882	872	856	869	853	805	839	828	212	821	876	799	899
Campbell	1,942	1,954	1,932	1,856	1,919	1,881	1,861	1,946	1,838	95	1,758	2,060	1,754	1,941
Claiborne	1,226	1,194	1,195	1,221	1,199	1,186	1,193	1,203	1,182	447	1,196	1,278	1,143	1,203
Fentress and Overton	432	427	404	403	432	412	422	423	418	400	404	438	418	450
Morgan	754	754	754	756	757	753	756	757	753	515	760	763	736	760
Other counties-northeastern (Cumberland, Putnam, Roane, and Scott)	143	144	144	140	142	140	138	142	140	21	140	150	132	142
Other counties-southeastern (Grundy, Rhea, Sequatchie, and White)	912	909	895	856	871	867	859	884	898	142	925	899	826	904
Total	7,471	7,509	7,453	7,247	7,359	7,275	7,210	7,397	7,294	1,840	7,283	7,776	6,926	7,521

a/ Two averages are shown here, computed from the monthly payroll data. The first covers all payrolls reported, including periods when the mine was shut down and giving employment only to watchmen or maintenance men. The second excludes the shut-down periods and more correctly represents the number on the payrolls in the days when the mines were in operation. The latter average in most instances agrees closely with the "average number of men employed" as reported elsewhere on the schedule and published by the U. S. Bureau of Mines as the best measure of the operating force of the coal-mining industry.

TABLE 3. PERSONNEL OTHER THAN WAGE EARNERS AND SALARIES PAID AT COAL MINES IN TENNESSEE IN 1935

(Covers only personnel actually at mine and office in connection therewith. Employees at central offices not connected with the mine were returnable at the Census on a separate form for "General Administrative Office Personnel" and are not included here.)

	Number	Compensation
Proprietors or firm members (not applicable to corporations) a/	48	xxx
Salaried employees b/	394	$604,000

a/ Returns for this item cover only mines of commercial size operated as partnerships or individual undertakings. b/ Includes salaried officers of corporation, administrative and technical employees, clerks, and other office force.

FOR USE IN
MORNING PAPERS
APRIL 14, 1937

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
WASHINGTON

Census of Business: 1935 - in cooperation with the Bureau of Mines

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COAL MINING IN TEXAS, 1935

The State of Texas, in addition to its great resources of petroleum and natural gas, is a small producer of both lignite and bituminous coal. In 1935 bituminous coal was mined in 3 counties of the State and lignite in 8 counties. The mines produced 35,971 tons of bituminous coal and 721,558 tons of lignite, a total of 757,529 tons. In comparison with 1929, a year of business activity, this was a decrease of 31.5 percent.

The total value of the coal at the mines was $653,552. The average price received per ton, f.o.b. mines, was reported as $2.70 for bituminous coal and $.77 for lignite. There were 18 mines in operation in 1935, exclusive of wagon mines or country coal banks producing less than 1,000 tons a year. The average number of wage earners employed for the year as a whole was 261 in the bituminous mines and 522 in the lignite mines. The total wages paid amounted to $408,213. In addition, there were 38 salaried employees engaged at the mines or in offices directly connected therewith receiving a compensation of $44,000. The latter totals are exclusive of salaried personnel at general administrative offices not located at the mines.

The coal mines of Texas spent $86,919 for supplies and materials and $16,469 for purchased electric power. The cost of colliery fuel was $5,483.

These data are based upon replies courteously furnished by mine operators to certain special questions carried on the Bureau of Mines' report form for 1935, by cooperative arrangement with the Bureau of the Census.

A general Census of Business was taken by the Bureau of the Census for the year 1935. This project, known as the Census of Business, was planned to provide dependable information on all branches of American business not regularly covered by other divisions of the Census Bureau, such as Manufactures and Agriculture, or by other agencies of the Federal government. For mines and quarries, the canvass included not only data on production and value but also cost of materials, fuel and power, wages paid, and number and total compensation of salaried employees. To avoid duplication of statistical inquiries, it was arranged that these supplementary questions should be added to the Bureau of Mines' annual report form for the year 1935. The Bureau of Mines has been responsible for their collection and tabulation, with the aid of funds contributed by the Bureau of the Census and in collaboration with F. A. Gosnell, Chief Statistician, Census of Business.

The returns received are believed to be sufficiently accurate to indicate the total volume of expenditures for supplies, salaries, and wages made by the mineral industries, but in most cases do not justify the computation of per-ton costs for the items listed. Note also that many items of cost are not included, such as royalties, depletion, depreciation, interest on debentures, insurance, taxes, workmen's compensation, reserves for uninsurable hazards, and other administrative and selling expenses. It is therefore impossible to compute the total cost of production or the margin, if any, between sales realization and cost.

Detailed data in the following tables were compiled by F. G. Tryon, W. H. Young, and M. E. Wilson, of the Coal Economics Division, Bureau of Mines.

TABLE 1. PRODUCTION, TOTAL VALUE OF PRODUCTS, AND EXPENDITURES FOR SUPPLIES, COLLIERY FUEL, PURCHASED ELECTRIC POWER, AND WAGES AT COAL MINES IN TEXAS IN 1935, BY COUNTIES

(Exclusive of wagon mines producing less than 1,000 tons a year)

County	Number of mines	Coal produced (tons of 2000 lbs.)	Total value of products			Expenditures				Total wages paid in 1935
			Value of coal at mine a/	Other products or services b/	Total	Supplies and materials c/	Colliery fuel	Purchased electric power	Total	
Bituminous:										
Brewster, Palo Pinto, and Webb	4	35,971	$ 96,686	—	$ 96,686	$ 19,040	—	—	$19,040	$62,133
Total bituminous	4	35,971	96,686	—	96,686	19,040	—	--	19,040	62,133
Lignite:										
Anderson and Henderson ...	4	504,677	381,742	$ 50	381,792	42,116	3,716	14,908	60,740	243,129
Bastrop, Bexar, and Milam..	5	159,429	96,681	1,858	98,539	17,200	—	1,154	18,354	67,832
Harrison, Titus, and Wood.	5	57,452	78,443	--	78,443	8,563	1,767	407	10,737	35,119
Total lignite	14	721,558	556,866	1,908	558,774	67,879	5,483	16,469	89,831	346,080
State total d/	18	757,529	653,552	1,908	655,460	86,919	5,483	16,469	108,871	408,213

(a) Less selling expense. (b) Includes receipts for power sold and services performed for other establishments. (c) Includes cost of lumber and timber, iron and steel materials, explosives and oil used directly or sold to employees, water for boilers, machinery supplies and all other supplies and materials necessary to maintain and operate the mine. (d) The canvass of production and number of wage earners is believed to be complete. Where no report was obtainable from the mine operator regarding other items of the schedule, the missing item was supplied by estimate, in order to complete the totals. The proportion covered by estimate was 7.1 percent of the total value of products, 13.6 percent of the expenditures for supplies, etc., and 13.2 percent of the wages paid in 1935.

TABLE 2. NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS EMPLOYED IN EACH MONTH AT COAL MINES IN TEXAS IN 1935, BY COUNTIES

County	Number of wage earners employed in pay period nearest 15th of month												Average number of wage earners a/	
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Including shut-down periods	Excluding shut-down periods
Bituminous:														
Brewster, Palo Pinto, and Webb	286	263	246	247	250	261	251	243	268	272	275	270	261	263
Total bituminous	286	263	246	247	250	261	251	243	268	272	275	270	261	263
Lignite:														
Anderson and Henderson	271	280	291	287	284	275	291	302	308	288	296	295	289	290
Bastrop, Bexar, and Milam	166	173	175	172	172	167	175	172	173	169	178	170	172	172
Harrison, Titus, and Wood	72	70	66	59	61	48	50	60	63	60	62	64	61	70
Total lignite	509	523	532	518	517	490	516	534	544	517	536	529	522	532
State total ...	795	786	778	765	767	751	767	777	812	789	811	799	783	795

(a) Two averages are shown here, computed from the monthly payroll data. The first covers all payrolls reported, including periods when the mine was shut-down and giving employment only to watchmen or maintenance men. The second excludes the shut-down periods and more correctly represents the number on the payrolls in the days when the mines were in operation. The latter average in most instances agrees closely with the "average number of men employed" as reported elsewhere on the schedule and published by the U. S. Bureau of Mines as the best measure of the operating force of the coal-mining industry.

TABLE 3. PERSONNEL OTHER THAN WAGE EARNERS AND SALARIES PAID AT COAL MINES IN TEXAS IN 1935.

(Covers only personnel actually at mine and office in connection therewith. Employees at central offices not connected with the mine were returnable at the Census on a separate form for "General Administrative Office Personnel" and are not included here.)

	Number	Compensation
Proprietors or firm members (not applicable to corporations) a/	6	xxx
Salaried employees b/	38	$44,000

a/ Returns for this item cover only mines of commercial size operated as partnerships or individual undertakings. The mines so operated are small. b/ Includes salaried officers of corporation, administrative and technical employees, clerks, and other office force.

FOR USE IN
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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
WASHINGTON

June 9, 1937

Census of Business: 1935 - in cooperation with the Bureau of Mines

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COAL MINING IN UTAH, 1935

Coal mines in the State of Utah gave employment to an average of 2,816 persons in 1935, paid out $3,229,849 in wages and $405,293 in salaries, and spent $708,660 for mine supplies and $333,005 for purchased electric power. Comparisons with 1929, the latest preceding census, are given below.

	1929	1935	Percent of change
Number of mines	40	40	----
Coal produced, net tons	5,131,634	2,946,918	-42.6%
Value of products, total 1/	$13,145,832	$6,091,286	-53.7
Salaried employees			
Number at mines	281	197	-29.9
Compensation	$825,248	$405,293	-50.9
Wage earners			
Average number, including shut-down periods	3,452	2,619	-24.1
Wages paid	$6,635,673	$3,229,849	-51.3
Cost of supplies	$1,640,510	$708,660	-56.8
Cost of fuel	$27,655	$8,235	-70.2
Cost of purchased electric power	$428,784	$333,005	-22.3

1/ Includes amount received, if any, for other products or services.

These data are based upon replies courteously furnished by mine operators to certain special questions carried on the Bureau of Mines' report form for 1935, by cooperative arrangement with the Bureau of the Census.

A general Census of Business was taken by the Bureau of the Census for the year 1935. This project, known as the Census of Business, was planned to provide dependable information on all branches of American business not regularly covered by other divisions of the Census Bureau, such as Manufactures and Agriculture, or by other agencies of the Federal government. For mines and quarries, the canvass included not only data on production and value but also cost of materials, fuel and power, wages paid, and number and total compensation of salaried employees. To avoid duplication of statistical inquiries, it was arranged that these supplementary questions should be added to the Bureau of Mines' annual report form for the year 1935. The Bureau of Mines has been responsible for their collection and tabulation, with the aid of funds contributed by the Bureau of the Census and in collaboration with F. A. Gosnell, Chief Statistician, Census of Business.

The returns received are believed to be sufficiently accurate to indicate the total volume of expenditures for supplies, salaries, and wages made by the mineral industries, but in most cases do not justify the computation of per-ton costs for the items listed. Note also that many items of cost are not included, such as royalties, depletion, depreciation, interest on debentures, insurance, taxes, workmen's compensation, reserves for uninsurable hazards, and other administrative and selling expenses. It is therefore impossible to compute the total cost of production or the margin, if any, between sales realization and cost.

Detailed data in the following tables were compiled by F. G. Tryon, W. H. Young, and M. E. Wilson, of the Coal Economics Division, Bureau of Mines.

TABLE 1. PRODUCTION, TOTAL VALUE OF PRODUCTS, AND EXPENDITURES FOR SUPPLIES, COLLIERY FUEL, PURCHASED ELECTRIC POWER, AND WAGES AT COAL MINES IN UTAH IN 1935, BY COUNTIES

(Exclusive of wagon mines producing less than 1,000 tons a year)

County	Number of mines	Coal produced (tons of 2000 lbs.)	Total value of products			Expenditures				Total wages paid in 1935
			Value of coal at mines a/	Other products or services b/	Total	Supplies and materials c/	Colliery fuel	Purchased electric power	Total	
Carbon	29	2,638,691	$5,494,163	---	$5,494,163	$661,541	$6,767	$297,162	$965,470	$2,953,478
Emery	6	253,130	474,926	---	474,926	40,261	1,468	30,331	72,060	203,853
Other counties (Grand, Iron, Kane and Summit).	5	55,097	122,197	---	122,197	6,858	---	5,512	12,370	72,518
Total d/	40	2,946,918	6,091,286	---	6,091,286	708,660	8,235	333,005	1,049,900	3,229,849

a/ Less selling expense. b/ Includes receipts for power sold and services performed for other establishments. c/ Includes cost of lumber and timber, iron and steel materials, explosives and oil used directly or sold to employees, water for boilers, machinery supplies, and all other supplies and materials necessary to maintain and operate the mine. d/ The canvass of production and number of wage earners is believed to be complete. Where no report was obtainable from the mine operator regarding other items of the schedule, the missing item was supplied by estimate, in order to complete the totals. The proportion covered by estimate was 1.4 percent of the total value of products, 2.9 percent of the expenditures for supplies, etc., and 4.5 percent of the wages paid in 1935.

TABLE 2. NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS EMPLOYED IN EACH MONTH AT COAL MINES IN UTAH IN 1935, BY COUNTIES

County	Number of wage earners employed on 15th of month or nearest representative day												Average number of wage earners[a]	
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Including shut-down periods	Excluding shut-down periods
Carbon	3,033	2,738	2,402	1,992	1,772	1,768	1,773	1,749	2,321	2,859	3,289	3,322	2,418	2,508
Emery	154	155	147	144	40	145	20	148	146	173	202	201	140	159
Other counties (Grand, Iron, Kane, and Summit)	64	62	62	57	58	58	57	59	63	64	68	66	61	63
Total	3,251	2,955	2,611	2,193	1,870	1,971	1,850	1,956	2,530	3,096	3,559	3,589	2,619	2,730

a/ Two averages are shown here, computed from the monthly payroll data. The first covers all payrolls reported, including periods when the mine was shut down and giving employment only to watchmen or maintenance men. The second excludes the shut-down periods and more correctly represents the number on the payrolls in the days when the mines were in operation. The latter average in most instances agrees closely with the "average number of men employed" as reported elsewhere on the schedule and published by the U. S. Bureau of Mines as the best measure of the operating force of the coal-mining industry.

TABLE 3. PERSONNEL OTHER THAN WAGE EARNERS AND SALARIES PAID AT COAL MINES IN UTAH IN 1935

(Covers only personnel actually at mine and office in connection therewith. Employees at central offices not connected with the mine were returnable at the Census on a separate form for "General Administrative Office Personnel" and are not included here.)

	Number	Compensation
Proprietors or firm members (not applicable to corporations) a/	12	---
Salaried employees b/	197	$405,293

a/ Returns for this item cover only mines of commercial size operated as partnerships or individual undertakings. Most of the mines so operated are small. b/ Includes salaried officers of corporation, administrative and technical employees, clerks, and other office force.

FOR USE IN
AFTERNOON PAPERS
APRIL 30, 1937

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
WASHINGTON

Census of Business: 1935 - in cooperation with the Bureau of Mines

COAL MINING IN VIRGINIA, 1935

Virginia ranked seventh among the States of the Union in production of coal in 1935. The total output of the State was 9,667,018 tons. In comparison with the low point of the depression in 1932, this was a substantial increase, although it was 24.2 percent below the active year 1929.

The total value of the coal produced in 1935 was $17,127,756. The average price received per ton, f.o.b. mine, was $1.77, as compared with $1.64 in 1929. There were 82 mines in operation, exclusive of wagon mines or country coal banks producing less than 1,000 tons a year . The average number of wage earners employed over the year as a whole was 12,486, the number on the rolls increasing from 12,316 in January to 13,408 in December. The total wages paid amounted to $11,114,467. In addition, $902,000 was paid in compensation to 532 salaried employees engaged at the mines or in offices directly connected therewith. The latter figures do not include salaried personnel at general administrative offices not located at the mines.

Coal mines in Virginia spent $1,783,068 for supplies and materials in 1935. The cost of colliery fuel was $30.797 and of purchased electric power, $667,361.

Wise County was the leading producer in 1935, followed by Tazewell, Buchanan, Lee, Dickenson, Russell, Montgomery, and Pulaski counties, in the order named. A notable feature of the coal industry of the State in recent years has been the development of a new field in Buchanan County. The production of that county has increased from less than 40,000 tons in 1932 to 1,360,668 tons in 1935.

These data are based upon replies courteously furnished by mine operators to certain special questions carried on the Bureau of Mines' report form for 1935, by cooperative arrangement with the Bureau of the Census.

A general Census of Business was taken by the Bureau of the Census for the year 1935. This project was planned to provide dependable information on all branches of American business not regularly covered by other divisions of the Census Bureau, such as Manufactures and Agriculture, or by other agencies of the Federal government. For mines and quarries, the canvass included not only data on production and value but also cost of materials, fuel and power, wages paid, and number and total compensation of salaried employees. To avoid duplication of statistical inquiries, it was arranged that these supplementary questions should be added to the Bureau of Mines' annual report form for the year 1935. The Bureau of Mines has been responsible for their collection and tabulation, with the aid of funds contributed by the Bureau of the Census and in collaboration with F. A. Gosnell, Chief Statistician, Census of Business.

The returns received are believed to be sufficiently accurate to indicate the total volume of expenditures for supplies, salaries, and wages made by the mineral industries, but in most cases do not justify the computation of per-ton costs for the items listed. Note also that many items of cost are not included, such as royalties, depletion, depreciation, interest on debentures, insurance, taxes, workmen's compensation, reserves for uninsurable hazards, and other administrative and selling expenses. It is therefore impossible to compute the total cost of production or the margin, if any, between sales realization and cost.

Detailed data in the following tables were compiled by F. G. Tryon, W. H. Young, and M. E. Wilson, of the Coal Economics Division, Bureau of Mines, with the collaboration of F. E. Berquist.

TABLE 1. PRODUCTION, TOTAL VALUE OF PRODUCTS, AND EXPENDITURES FOR SUPPLIES, COLLIERY FUEL, PURCHASED ELECTRIC POWER, AND WAGES AT COAL MINES IN VIRGINIA IN 1935, BY COUNTIES

(Exclusive of wagon mines producing less than 1,000 tons a year. There are a few mines along the West Virginia and Kentucky borders of the State whose workings lie partly in those States and partly in Virginia. The figures here used for such mines represent coal mined from lands in the State of Virginia and the expenditures, wages, and employment related thereto.)

County	Number of mines	Coal produced (tons of 2000 lbs.)	Total value of products			Expenditures				Total wages paid in 1935
			Value of coal at mine a/	Other products or services b/	Total	Supplies and materials c/	Colliery fuel	Purchased electric power	Total	
Buchanan	10	1,360,668	$2,066,551	---	$2,066,551	$257,569	---	$59,895	$317,464	$1,216,700
Dickenson	8	1,129,448	1,880,356	---	1,880,356	164,143	$2,080	86,262	252,485	1,270,109
Lee	12	1,147,272	2,198,687	---	2,198,687	161,375	8	88.457	249,840	1,422,247
Montgomery, Pulaski, and Russell	16	846,927	1,569,846	---	1,569,846	187,438	1,061	66,001	254,500	1,042,504
Tazewell	13	2,387,002	4,479,461	---	4,479,461	412,452	31	148,533	561,016	2,891,286
Wise	23	2,795,701	4,932,855	$4,956	4,937,811	600,091	27,617	218,213	845,921	3,271,621
Total d/	82	9,667,018	17,127,756	4,956	17,132,712	1,783,068	30,797	667,361	2,481,226	11,114,467

(a) Less selling expense. (b) Includes receipts for power sold and services performed for other establishments. (c) Includes cost of lumber and timber, iron and steel materials, explosives and oil used directly or sold to employees, water for boilers, machinery supplies and all other supplies and materials necessary to maintain and operate the mine. (d) The canvass of production and number of wage earners is believed to be complete. Where no report was available from the mine operator regarding other items of the schedule, the missing item was supplied by estimate, in order to complete the totals. The proportion covered by estimate was 2.3 percent of the total value of products, 7.6 percent of the expenditures for supplies, etc., and 9.1 percent of the wages paid in 1935.

TABLE 2. NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS EMPLOYED IN EACH MONTH AT COAL MINES IN VIRGINIA IN 1935, BY COUNTIES

County	Number of wage earners employed in pay period nearest 15th of month												Average number of wage earners a/	
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Including shut-down periods	Excluding shut-down periods
Buchanan	1,131	1,184	1,227	1,279	1,275	1,330	1,353	1,426	1,468	1,532	1,550	1,578	1,361	1,379
Dickenson	1,212	1,222	1,215	1,205	1,229	1,249	1,265	1,204	1,177	1,218	1,280	1,298	1,231	1,247
Lee	1,666	1,671	1,700	1,660	1,669	1,670	1,683	1,689	1,673	1,760	1,845	1,841	1,711	1,711
Montgomery, Pulaski, and Russell	1,582	1,584	1,463	1,134	1,136	1,128	1,220	1,243	1,281	1,505	1,543	1,551	1,364	1,568
Tazewell	3,012	3,007	3,177	3,087	3,203	2,999	3,002	2,932	2,900	3,179	3,360	3,390	3,104	3,282
Wise	3,713	3,704	3,767	3,817	3,742	3,740	3,677	3,657	3,624	3,631	3,753	3,750	3,715	3,763
Total.....	12,316	12,372	12,549	12,182	12,254	12,116	12,200	12,151	12,123	12,825	13,331	13,408	12,486	12,950

a/ Two averages are shown here, computed from the monthly payroll data. The first covers all payrolls reported, including periods when the mine was shut-down and giving employment only to watchmen or maintenance men. The second excludes the shut-down periods and more correctly represents the number on the payrolls in the days when the mines were in operation. The latter average in most instances agrees closely with the "average number of men employed" as reported elsewhere on the schedule and published by the U. S. Bureau of Mines as the best measure of the operating force of the coal-mining industry.

TABLE 3. PERSONNEL OTHER THAN WAGE EARNERS AND SALARIES PAID AT COAL MINES IN VIRGINIA IN 1935

(Covers only personnel actually at mine and office in connection therewith. Employees at central offices not connected with the mine were returnable at the Census on a separate form for "General Administrative Office Personnel" and are not included here.)

	Number	Compensation
Proprietors or firm members (not applicable to corporations) a/	12	xxx
Salaried employees b/	532	$902,000

a/ Returns for this item cover only mines of commercial size operated as partnerships or individual undertakings. Most of the mines so operated are small. b/ Includes salaried officers of corporation, administrative and technical employees, clerks, and other office force.

FOR USE IN
AFTERNOON PAPERS
MARCH 31, 1937

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
WASHINGTON

Census of Business: 1935 - in cooperation with the Bureau of Mines

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COAL MINING IN WASHINGTON, 1935

Coal mines in the State of Washington gave employment to an average of 2,308 persons in 1935, paid out $2,534,192 in wages and $334,727 in salaries, and spent $500,848 for mine supplies and $184,543 for purchased electric power. Comparisons with 1929, the latest preceding census, are given below.

	1929	1935	Percent of change
Coal produced, net tons	2,602,030	1,559,206	-40.1%
Value of products, total 1/	$8,639,739	$4,685,992	-45.8
Wage earners employed			
Average number, including shut-down periods	2,835	2,145	-24.3
Wages paid	$4,698,325	$2,534,192	-46.1
Cost of supplies	$696,688	$500,848	-28.1
Cost of fuel	$60,858	$30,223	-50.3
Cost of purchased electric power	$232,900	$184,543	-20.8

1/ Includes amount received, if any, for other products or services.

These data are based upon replies courteously furnished by mine operators to certain special questions carried on the Bureau of Mines' report form for 1935, by cooperative arrangement with the Bureau of the Census.

A general Census of Business was taken by the Bureau of the Census for the year 1935. This project, known as the Census of Business, was planned to provide dependable information on all branches of American business not regularly covered by other divisions of the Census Bureau, such as Manufactures and Agriculture, or by other agencies of the Federal government. For mines and quarries, the canvass included not only data on production and value but also cost of materials, fuel and power, wages paid, and number and total compensation of salaried employees. To avoid duplication of statistical inquiries, it was arranged that these supplementary questions should be added to the Bureau of Mines' annual report form for the year 1935. The Bureau of Mines has been responsible for their collection and tabulation, with the aid of funds contributed by the Bureau of the Census and in collaboration with F. A. Gosnell, Chief Statistician, Census of Business.

The returns received are believed to be sufficiently accurate to indicate the total volume of expenditures for supplies, salaries, and wages made by the mineral industries, but in most cases do not justify the computation of per-ton costs for the items listed. Note also that many items of cost are not included, such as royalties, depletion, depreciation, interest on debentures, insurance, taxes, workmen's compensation, reserves for uninsurable hazards, and other administrative and selling expenses. It is therefore impossible to compute the total cost of production or the margin, if any, between sales realization and cost.

Detailed data in the following tables were compiled by F. G. Tryon, W. H. Young, and M. E. Wilson, of the Coal Economics Division, Bureau of Mines.

TABLE 1. PRODUCTION, TOTAL VALUE OF PRODUCTS, AND EXPENDITURES FOR SUPPLIES, COLLIERY FUEL, PURCHASED ELECTRIC POWER, AND WAGES AT COAL MINES IN WASHINGTON IN 1935, BY COUNTIES.

(Exclusive of wagon mines producing less than 1,000 tons a year)

County	Number of mines	Coal produced (tons of 2000 lbs.)	Total value of products			Expenditures				Total wages paid in 1935
			Value of coal at mines a/	Other products or services b/	Total	Supplies and materials c/	Colliery fuel	Purchased electric power	Total	
King	21	604,518	$1,813,084	---	$1,813,084	$199,244	$1,697	$79,358	$280,299	$1,079,399
Kittitas	13	627,753	1,814,155	---	1,814,155	163,242	16,280	43,680	223,202	863,872
Lewis	10	49,157	127,839	---	127,839	19,673	---	5,364	25,037	57,640
Pierce	8	135,437	495,112	---	495,112	47,889	4,409	36,875	89,173	309,808
Other counties (Thurston and Whatcom) .	4	142,341	435,802	---	435,802	70,800	7,837	19,266	97,903	223,473
Total d/	56	1,559,206	4,685,992	---	4,685,992	500,848	30,223	184,543	715,614	2,534,192

(a) Less selling expense. (b) Includes receipts for power sold and services performed for other establishments. (c) Includes cost of lumber and timber, iron and steel materials, explosives and oil used directly or sold to employees, water for boilers, machinery supplies, and all other supplies and materials necessary to maintain and operate the mine. (d) The canvass of production and number of wage earners is believed to be complete. Where no report was obtainable from the mine operator regarding other items of the schedule, the missing item was supplied by estimate, in order to complete the totals. The proportion covered by estimate was 2.6 percent of the total value of products, 1.6 percent of the expenditures for supplies, etc., and 8.0 percent of the wages paid in 1935.

TABLE 2. NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS EMPLOYED IN EACH MONTH AT COAL MINES IN WASHINGTON IN 1935, BY COUNTIES.

County	Number of wage earners employed on 15th of month or nearest representative day												Average number of wage earners a/	
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Including shut-down periods	Excluding shut-down periods
King	971	991	917	912	865	825	788	802	824	903	998	975	898	897
Kittitas	681	693	678	669	648	640	589	633	655	709	783	797	681	682
Lewis	102	103	96	91	83	82	79	82	82	92	105	103	92	92
Pierce	265	266	280	286	257	256	212	265	281	285	305	294	271	276
Other counties (Thurston and Whatcom)	213	211	210	206	203	208	206	204	208	70	243	255	203	215
Total	2,232	2,264	2,181	2,164	2,056	2,011	1,874	1,986	2,050	2,059	2,434	2,424	2,145	2,162

a/ Two averages are shown here, computed from the monthly payroll data. The first covers all payrolls reported, including periods when the mine was shut-down and giving employment only to watchmen or maintenance men. The second excludes the shut-down periods and more correctly represents the number on the payrolls in the days when the mines were in operation. The latter average in most instances agrees closely with the "average number of men employed" as reported elsewhere on the schedule and published by the U. S. Bureau of Mines as the best measure of the operating force of the coal-mining industry.

TABLE 3. PERSONNEL OTHER THAN WAGE EARNERS AND SALARIES PAID AT COAL MINES IN WASHINGTON IN 1935.

(Covers only personnel actually at mine and office in connection therewith. Employees at central offices not connected with the mine were returnable at the Census on a separate form for "General Administrative Office Personnel" and are not included here.)

	Number	Compensation
Proprietors or firm members (not applicable to corporations) a/	47	xxx
Salaried employees b/	163	$334,727

a/ Returns for this item cover only mines of commercial size operated as partnerships or individual undertakings. Most of the mines so operated are small. b/ Includes salaried officers of corporation, administrative and technical employees, clerks, and other office force.

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AFTERNOON PAPERS
APRIL ~~X~~ 13 1937

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
WASHINGTON

Census of Business: 1935 - in cooperation with the Bureau of Mines

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COAL MINING IN WYOMING, 1935

Coal mines in the State of Wyoming gave employment to an average of 4,106 persons in 1935, paid out $4,934,663 in wages and $416,473 in salaries, and spent $1,311,802 for mine supplies and $419,784 for purchased electric power. Comparisons with 1929, the latest preceding census, are given below.

	1929	1935	Percent of change
Coal produced, net tons	6,700,272	5,177,142	-22.7%
Value of products, total 1/	$17,118,580	$11,405,454	-33.4
Salaried employees			
Number at mines	198	168	-15.2
Compensation	$533,184	$416,473	-21.9
Wage earners			
Average number, including shut-down periods	4,693	3,938	-16.1
Wages paid	$8,716,950	$4,934,663	-43.4
Cost of supplies	$1,750,139	$1,311,802	-25.0
Cost of fuel	$366,141	$105,935	-71.1
Cost of purchased electric power	$291,546	$419,784	+44.0

1/ Includes amount received, if any, for other products or service.

These data are based upon replies courteously furnished by mine operators to certain special questions carried on the Bureau of Mines' report form for 1935, by cooperative arrangement with the Bureau of the Census.

A general Census of Business was taken by the Bureau of the Census for the year 1935. This project, known as the Census of Business, was planned to provide dependable information on all branches of American business not regularly covered by other divisions of the Census Bureau, such as Manufactures and Agriculture, or by other agencies of the Federal government. For mines and quarries, the canvass included not only data on production and value but also cost of materials, fuel and power, wages paid, and number and total compensation of salaried employees. To avoid duplication of statistical inquiries, it was arranged that these supplementary questions should be added to the Bureau of Mines' annual report form for the year 1935. The Bureau of Mines has been responsible for their collection and tabulation, with the aid of funds contributed by the Bureau of the Census and in collaboration with F. A. Gosnell, Chief Statistician, Census of Business.

The returns received are believed to be sufficiently accurate to indicate the total volume of expenditures for supplies, salaries, and wages made by the mineral industries, but in most cases do not justify the computation of per-ton costs for the items listed. Note also that many items of cost are not included, such as royalties, depletion, depreciation, interest on debentures, insurance, taxes, workmen's compensation, reserves for uninsurable hazards, and other administrative and selling expenses. It is therefore impossible to compute the total cost of production or the margin, if any, between sales realization and cost.

Detailed data in the following tables were compiled by F. G. Tryon, W. H. Young, and M. E. Wilson, of the Coal Economics Division, Bureau of Mines.

TABLE 1. PRODUCTION, TOTAL VALUE OF PRODUCTS, AND EXPENDITURES FOR SUPPLIES, COLLIERY FUEL, PURCHASED ELECTRIC POWER, AND WAGES AT COAL MINES IN WYOMING IN 1935, BY COUNTIES

(Exclusive of wagon mines producing less than 1,000 tons a year)

County	Number of mines	Coal produced (tons of 2000 lbs.)	Total value of products			Expenditures				Total wages paid in 1935
			Value of coal at mine a/	Other products or services b/	Total	Supplies and materials c/	Colliery fuel	Purchased electric power	Total	
Campbell and Crook ..	3	122,934	$136,256	$18,474	$154,730	$30,138	$7,560	$134	$37,832	$54,773
Carbon	12	494,066	1,135,386	13,330	1,148,716	121,619	506	53,476	175,601	387,659
Converse	4	11,696	19,401	---	19,401	1,566	---	---	1,566	15,686
Fremont, Hot Springs and Sheridan	18	789,039	1,361,483	---	1,361,483	152,657	44,825	55,999	253,481	729,029
Johnson	3	9,446	15,208	---	15,208	1,333	270	632	2,235	7,921
Lincoln	8	474,474	1,127,855	176	1,128,031	161,037	19,745	69,240	250,022	618,041
Sweetwater	16	3,258,811	7,288,937	246,318	7,535,255	838,940	33,029	238,879	1,110,848	3,095,727
Other counties (Big Horn, Park, and Uinta)	4	16,676	42,630	---	42,630	4,512	---	1,424	5,936	25,827
Total d/	68	5,177,142	11,127,156	278,298	11,405,454	1,311,802	105,935	419,784	1,837,521	4,934,663

(a) Less selling expense. (b) Includes receipts for power sold and services performed for other establishments. (c) Includes cost of lumber and timber, iron and steel materials, explosives and oil used directly or sold to employees, water for boilers, machinery supplies, and all other supplies and materials necessary to maintain and operate the mine. (d) The canvass of production and number of wage earners is believed to be complete. Where no report was obtainable from the mine operator regarding other items of the schedule, the missing item was supplied by estimate, in order to complete the totals. The proportion covered by estimate was 4.0 percent of the total value of products, 5.5 percent of the expenditures for supplies, etc., and 5.2 percent of the wages paid in 1935.

TABLE 2. NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS EMPLOYED IN EACH MONTH AT COAL MINES IN WYOMING IN 1935, BY COUNTIES.

County	Number of wage earners employed on 15th of month or nearest representative day												Average number of wage earners a/	
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Including shut-down periods	Excluding shut-down periods
Campbell and Crook	36	36	36	35	36	37	37	39	39	40	40	36	37	37
Carbon	268	265	279	284	278	305	325	334	351	365	360	364	315	318
Converse	22	20	16	14	12	12	12	14	18	28	26	26	18	18
Fremont	46	47	40	31	19	19	11	18	41	47	49	49	35	35
Hot Springs	375	372	364	320	248	258	221	289	313	337	360	371	319	319
Johnson	14	14	8	8	6	6	6	6	8	9	12	12	9	9
Lincoln	463	447	442	428	433	441	472	487	493	491	518	508	469	477
Sheridan	326	326	319	223	243	289	268	211	312	325	350	350	295	295
Sweetwater	2,261	2,201	2,205	2,170	2,227	2,293	2,400	2,520	2,650	2,723	2,682	2,698	2,419	2,436
Other counties (Big Horn, Park and Uinta)	23	22	22	18	17	19	19	20	23	25	26	27	22	23
Total	3,834	3,750	3,731	3,531	3,519	3,679	3,771	3,938	4,248	4,390	4,423	4,441	3,938	3,967

a/ Two averages age shown here, computed from the monthly payroll data. The first covers all payrolls reported, including periods when the mine was shut down and giving employment only to watchmen or maintenance men. The second excludes the shut-down periods and more correctly represents the number on the payrolls in the days when the mines were in operation. The latter average in most instances agrees closely with the "average number of men employed" as reported elsewhere on the schedule and published by the U. S. Bureau of Mines as the best measure of the operating force of the coal-mining industry. Note, however, that where the mine reported that it operated with a "swing crew" or other arrangement for dividing work among the men on the rolls the figures in this table represent the number on the rolls, while those for the "average number of men employed" represent the average number working.

TABLE 3. PERSONNEL OTHER THAN WAGE EARNERS AND SALARIES PAID AT COAL MINES IN WYOMING IN 1935

(Covers only personnel actually at mine and office in connection therewith. Employees at central offices not connected with the mine were returnable at the Census on a separate form for "General Administrative Office Personnel" and are not included here.)

	Number	Compensation
Proprietors or firm members (not applicable to corporations) a	39	xxx
Salaried employees b/	168	$416,473

(a) Returns for this item cover only mines of commercial size operated as partnerships or individual undertakings. Most of the mines so operated are small. (b) Includes salaried officers of corporation, administrative and technical employees, clerks, and other office force.

FOR USE IN
MORNING PAPERS
FEBRUARY 15, 1937

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
WASHINGTON

Census of Business: 1935 – in cooperation with the Bureau of Mines

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FELDSPAR GRINDING INDUSTRY IN 1935

Feldspar grinding mills in the United States in 1935 employed 411 wage earners and paid wages totalling $319,769. The number of wage earners was obtained by averaging the total reported on pay rolls on the fifteenth of each month. This procedure gives a somewhat lower figure than the total number actually engaged in grinding feldspar during the year for about 450 were employed in the peak months. A large part of the industry is centralized in western North Carolina and adjacent Tennessee with Maine, New York, and New Jersey also important grinding centers. Salaried officers, technical and supervisory employees, and others working on a salary basis in feldspar mills in 1935 totalled 112 with salaries amounting to $251,318. Expenditures for supplies and materials, fuel, and purchased electric current amounted to $499,002. Supplies and materials comprised 71 percent of the total; fuel, 5 percent; and purchased electric current, 24 percent. The total value of products of feldspar grinding mills in 1935 was $2,670,087, which includes $10,786 derived from work or services. The value of crude feldspar produced in the United States is, of course, duplicated in the total value of ground spar.

These data are based upon replies courteously furnished by mine operators to certain special questions carried on the Bureau of Mines' report form for 1935, by cooperative arrangement with the Bureau of the Census.

A general Census of Business was taken by the Bureau of the Census for the year 1935. This project, known as the Census of Business, was planned to provide dependable information on all branches of American business not regularly covered by other divisions of the Census Bureau, such as Manufactures and Agriculture, or by other agencies of the Federal government. For mines and quarries, the canvass included not only data on production and value but also cost of materials, fuel and power, wages paid, and number and total compensation of salaried employees. To avoid duplication of statistical inquiries, it was arranged that these supplementary questions should be added to the Bureau of Mines' annual report form for the year 1935. The Bureau of Mines has been responsible for their collection and tabulation, with the aid of funds contributed by the Bureau of the Census and in collaboration with F. A. Gosnell, Chief Statistician, Census of Business.

The returns received are believed to be sufficiently accurate to indicate the total volume of expenditures for supplies, salaries, and wages made by the mineral industries, but in most cases do not justify the computation of per-ton costs for the items listed. Note also that many items of cost are not included, such as royalties, depletion, depreciation, interest on debentures, insurance, taxes, workmen's compensation, reserves for uninsurable hazards, and other administrative and selling expenses. It is therefore impossible to compute the total cost of production or the margin, if any, between sales realization and cost.

Detailed data summarized in the following tables were compiled by R.W. Metcalf of the staff of the Bureau of Mines under the supervision of H. H. Hughes, Mineral Production and Economics Division.

Value of products, expenditures, and employment at feldspar grinding mills in the United States in 1935, by States 1/

State	Number of mills	Value of products	Expenditures				Salaried employees 3/		Wage earners	
			Supplies and materials 2/	Fuel	Purchased electric current	Total	Number	Salaries	Number 4/	Wages
Domestic spar:										
California	1	$37,552	$2,906	$1,934	- - -	$4,840	2	$4,800	7	$8,440
Colorado	1	166,071	7,221	- - -	$10,702	17,923	1	2,400	21	23,351
Maine	3	216,158	29,809	1,236	10,188	41,233	12	31,007	31	21,644
New Jersey	3	265,936	84,700	- - -	18,800	103,500	18	40,400	42	36,700
North Carolina and Tennessee	6	1,011,105	144,042	2,257	45,738	192,037	46	94,977	145	82,545
Arizona, Illinois, and South Dakota .	4	281,216	7,390	15,241	5,127	27,758	5	10,165	49	56,994
New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, and Virginia	5	467,685	42,182	4,208	19,246	65,636	21	56,714	96	72,168
	23	2,445,723	318,250	24,876	109,801	452,927	105	240,463	391	301,842
Imported spar:										
Minnesota, New York, and Ohio	4	224,364	34,906	953	10,216	46,075	7	10,855	20	17,927
Total United States ..	27	5/ 2,670,087	353,156	25,829	120,017	499,002	112	251,318	411	319,769

1/ Figures in the table cover actual data for mills reporting 87 percent of the total tonnage of ground spar, plus an estimate for the remaining 13 percent.

2/ Includes cost of lumber and timber, iron and steel materials, water for boilers, machinery supplies, and all other supplies and materials necessary to maintain and operate the mill.

3/ Includes salaried officers, technical and supervisory employees, and all others on salaries, except employees at central administrative offices not connected with mill.

4/ Number of wage earners determined by averaging the total number reported on pay rolls the fifteenth of each month.

5/ Includes $10,786 derived from work or services.

Wage earners employed at feldspar grinding mills in the United States in 1935, by months

State	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
Domestic spar:													
California	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	6	6	6	7
Colorado	12	15	17	18	19	20	22	23	23	26	29	27	21
Maine	28	30	25	28	28	32	34	31	30	31	38	32	31
New Jersey	31	34	37	32	41	43	49	58	47	43	43	46	42
North Carolina and Tennessee	139	146	146	152	139	147	149	138	138	156	150	149	145
Arizona, Illinois, and South Dakota.	38	40	40	41	45	56	56	58	51	54	51	50	49
New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, and Virginia	75	78	85	93	93	99	111	114	105	100	99	102	96
	330	351	358	372	373	405	429	430	402	416	416	412	391
Imported spar:													
Minnesota, New York, and Ohio	14	19	16	19	19	18	24	20	21	21	22	21	20
Total United States .	344	370	374	391	392	423	453	450	423	437	438	433	411

FOR USE IN
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FEBRUARY 5, 1937

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
WASHINGTON

Census of Business: 1935 - in cooperation with the Bureau of Mines

FLUORSPAR INDUSTRY IN 1935

Fluorspar mines and mills in the United States in 1935 employed 927 wage earners and paid wages totalling $567,850. The number of wage earners was obtained by averaging the total reported on pay rolls on the fifteenth of each month. This procedure gives a somewhat lower figure than the total number actually engaged in the production of fluorspar during the year for more than 1,000 were employed in the peak months. About 90 percent of the industry is centralized in southern Illinois and northwestern Kentucky. Salaried officers, technical and supervisory employees, and others working on a salary basis in fluorspar mining in 1935 totalled 82 with salaries amounting to $163,948. Expenditures for supplies and materials, fuel, and purchased electric current amounted to $423,125. Supplies and materials comprised 74 percent of the total; fuel, 22 percent; and purchased electric current, 4 percent. The total value of products of the fluorspar industry in 1935 was $1,560,200, which includes $39,000 derived from work or services and $28,000 from by-product lead, zinc, and silver. The data presented in the accompanying tables are comparable to the Census of Mines and Quarries canvass for 1929.

These data are based upon replies courteously furnished by mine operators to certain special questions carried on the Bureau of Mines' report form for 1935, by cooperative arrangement with the Bureau of the Census.

A general Census of Business was taken by the Bureau of the Census for the year 1935. This project, known as the Census of Business, was planned to provide dependable information on all branches of American business not regularly covered by other divisions of the Census Bureau, such as Manufactures and Agriculture, or by other agencies of the Federal government. For mines and quarries, the canvass included not only data on production and value but also cost of materials, fuel and power, wages paid, and number and total compensation of salaried employees. To avoid duplication of statistical inquiries, it was arranged that these supplementary questions should be added to the Bureau of Mines' annual report form for the year 1935. The Bureau of Mines has been responsible for their collection and tabulation, with the aid of funds contributed by the Bureau of the Census and in collaboration with F. A. Gosnell, Chief Statistician, Census of Business.

The returns received are believed to be sufficiently accurate to indicate the total volume of expenditures for supplies, salaries, and wages made by the mineral industries, but in most cases do not justify the computation of per-ton costs for the items listed. Note also that many items of cost are not included, such as royalties, depletion, depreciation, interest on debentures, insurance, taxes, workmen's compensation, reserves for uninsurable hazards, and other administrative and selling expenses. It is therefore impossible to compute the total cost of production or the margin, if any, between sales realization and cost.

Detailed data summarized in the following tables were compiled by H. W. Davis of the staff of the Bureau of Mines under the supervision of H. H. Hughes, Mineral Production and Economics Division.

Value of products, expenditures, and employment at fluorspar mines and mills in the United States in 1935, by States 1/

State	Number of mines	Value of products	Expenditures				Salaried employees 3/		Wage earners	
			Supplies and materials 2/	Fuel	Purchased electric current	Total	Number	Salaries	Number 4/	Wages
Illinois	18	$654,000	$145,651	$42,678	$1,856	$190,185	38	$85,918	287	$213,000
Kentucky	50	753,500	126,832	41,432	11,121	179,385	37	68,664	562	281,000
Undistributed 5/ .	10	152,700	42,522	7,083	3,950	53,555	7	9,366	78	73,850
Total United States	6/ 78	7/ 1,560,200	315,005	91,193	16,927	423,125	82	163,948	927	567,850

1/ Figures in the table cover actual data for mines and mills reporting 92 percent of the total tonnage, plus an estimate for the remaining 8 percent.
2/ Includes cost of lumber and timber, iron and steel materials, explosives and oil used directly or sold to employees, water for boilers, machinery supplies, and all other supplies and materials necessary to maintain and operate the mine and mill.
3/ Includes salaried officers, technical and supervisory employees, and all others on salaries, except employees at central administrative offices not connected with mine or plant.
4/ Number of wage earners determined by averaging the total number reported on payrolls the fifteenth of each month.
5/ Includes Colorado, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, and Tennessee.
6/ In addition, fluorspar was produced at an undetermined number of prospects and reclaimed from mill ponds, waste dumps, and old workings of abandoned mines. Data for these operations are included in the figures given.
7/ Includes $39,000 derived from work or services and $28,000 from lead, zinc, and silver.

Wage earners employed at fluorspar mines and mills in the United States in 1935, by months

State	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
Colorado	81	43	31	38	52	63	60	56	67	72	62	60	57
Illinois	205	183	192	259	285	302	293	324	320	345	374	362	287
Kentucky	506	478	543	525	568	571	600	587	613	605	581	567	562
Undistributed 1/.	21	17	20	24	29	29	29	29	29	9	7	7	21
Total United States ...	813	721	786	846	934	965	982	996	1,029	1,031	1,024	996	927

1/ Includes Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, and Tennessee.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
WASHINGTON

June 9, 1937

Census of Business: 1935 - in cooperation with the Bureau of Mines

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FULLER'S EARTH INDUSTRY IN 1935

Fuller's earth operations in the United States in 1935 employed 783 wage earners and paid wages totalling $497,757. The number of wage earners was obtained by averaging the total reported on pay rolls on the fifteenth of each month. This procedure gives a slightly lower figure than the total number actually engaged in the production of fuller's earth during the year for more than 800 were employed in the peak months. About 65 percent of the industry is centralized in Florida and Georgia. Salaried officers, technical and supervisory employees, and others working on a salary basis in production of fuller's earth in 1935 totalled 91 with salaries amounting to $243,468. Expenditures for supplies and materials, fuel, and purchased electric current amounted to $478,275. Supplies and materials comprised 33 percent of the total; fuel, 50 percent; and purchased electric current, 17 percent. The total value of products of the fuller's earth industry in 1935 was $2,236,759. These data cover only natural bleaching or filtering claylike materials that have high adsorptive capacity without previous chemical treatment for activation.

These data are based upon replies courteously furnished by mine operators to certain special questions carried on the Bureau of Mines' report form for 1935, by cooperative arrangement with the Bureau of the Census.

A general Census of Business was taken by the Bureau of the Census for the year 1935. This project, known as the Census of Business, was planned to provide dependable information on all branches of American business not regularly covered by other divisions of the Census Bureau, such as Manufactures and Agriculture, or by other agencies of the Federal government. For mines and quarries, the canvass included not only data on production and value but also cost of materials, fuel and power, wages paid, and number and total compensation of salaried employees. To avoid duplication of statistical inquiries, it was arranged that these supplementary questions should be added to the Bureau of Mines' annual report form for the year 1935. The Bureau of Mines has been responsible for their collection and tabulation, with the aid of funds contributed by the Bureau of the Census and in collaboration with F. A. Gosnell, Chief Statistician, Census of Business.

The returns received are believed to be sufficiently accurate to indicate the total volume of expenditures for supplies, salaries, and wages made by the mineral industries, but in most cases do not justify the computation of per-ton costs for the items listed. Note also that many items of cost are not included, such as royalties, depletion, depreciation, interest on debentures, insurance, taxes, workmen's compensation, reserves for uninsurable hazards, and other administrative and selling expenses. It is therefore impossible to compute the total cost of production or the margin, if any, between sales realization and cost.

Detailed data summarized in the following tables were compiled by R. W. Metcalf of the staff of the Bureau of Mines under the supervision of H. H. Hughes, Mineral Production and Economics Division.

Value of products, expenditures, and employment at fuller's earth operations in the United States in 1935, by States 1/

State	Number of mines	Value of products	Expenditures				Salaried employees 3/		Wage earners	
			Supplies and materials 2/	Fuel	Purchased electric current	Total	Number	Salaries	Number 4/	Wages
Texas	4	$388,340	$29,774	$11,602	$7,280	$48,656	18	$53,441	68	$47,758
Florida and Georgia ...	7	1,487,648	103,467	196,368	56,433	356,268	55	131,779	630	376,946
Undistributed 5/	8	360,771	25,316	31,602	16,433	73,351	18	58,248	85	73,053
Total United States .	19	2,236,759	158,557	239,572	80,146	478,275	91	243,468	783	497,757

1/ Data cover all natural bleaching or filtering claylike materials that have high adsorptive capacity without previous chemical treatment for activation.
2/ Includes cost of lumber and timber, iron and steel materials, water for boilers, machinery supplies, and all other supplies and materials necessary to maintain the operation.
3/ Includes salaried officers, technical and supervisory employees, and all others on salaries, except employees at central administrative offices not connected with producing operation.
4/ Number of wage earners determined by averaging the total number reported on pay rolls the fifteenth of each month.
5/ Includes Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Nevada, and New Jersey.

Wage earners employed at fuller's earth operations in the United States in 1935, by months

State	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
Texas	64	66	65	63	73	62	61	62	70	77	75	81	68
Florida and Georgia ...	607	611	610	625	622	629	663	662	658	643	619	612	630
Undistributed 1/.....	80	85	82	88	90	82	90	84	85	86	86	78	85
Total United States .	751	762	757	776	785	773	814	808	813	806	780	771	783

1/ Includes Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Nevada, and New Jersey.

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BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
WASHINGTON

Jan 1937

Census of Business: 1935 - in cooperation with the Bureau of Mines

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GRANITE INDUSTRY IN 1935

Granite quarries and finishing plants in the United States in 1935 employed 5,940 wage earners and paid wages totalling $4,972,005. The number of wage earners was obtained by averaging the total reported on pay rolls on the fifteenth of each month. This procedure gives a somewhat lower figure than the total number actually engaged in the production of granite during the year for nearly 7,000 were employed in the peak months. Vermont, Massachusetts, California, North Carolina, and Georgia are the principal producing States. Salaried officers, technical and supervisory employees, and others working on a salary basis in granite quarrying in 1935 totalled 567 with salaries amounting to $1,205,819. Expenditures for supplies and materials, fuel, and purchased electric current amounted to $4,024,161. Supplies and materials comprised 69 percent of the total; fuel, 9 percent; and purchased electric current, 22 percent. The total value of products of the granite industry in 1935 was $13,491,315, which includes $22,810 derived from work or services.

These data are based upon replies courteously furnished by mine operators to certain special questions carried on the Bureau of Mines' report form for 1935, by cooperative arrangement with the Bureau of the Census.

A general Census of Business was taken by the Bureau of the Census for the year 1935. This project, known as the Census of Business, was planned to provide dependable information on all branches of American business not regularly covered by other divisions of the Census Bureau, such as Manufactures and Agriculture, or by other agencies of the Federal government. For mines and quarries, the canvass included not only data on production and value but also cost of materials, fuel and power, wages paid, and number and total compensation of salaried employees. To avoid duplication of statistical inquiries, it was arranged that these supplementary questions should be added to the Bureau of Mines' annual report form for the year 1935. The Bureau of Mines has been responsible for their collection and tabulation, with the aid of funds contributed by the Bureau of the Census and in collaboration with F. A. Gosnell, Chief Statistician, Census of Business.

The returns received are believed to be sufficiently accurate to indicate the total volume of expenditures for supplies, salaries, and wages made by the mineral industries, but in most cases do not justify the computation of unit costs for the items listed. Note also that many items of cost are not included, such as royalties, depletion, depreciation, interest on debentures, insurance, taxes, workmen's compensation, reserves for uninsurable hazards, and other administrative and selling expenses. It is therefore impossible to compute the total cost of production or the margin, if any, between sales realization and cost.

Detailed data summarized in the following tables were compiled by A.T. Coons and E.T. Shuey of the staff of the Bureau of Mines under the supervision of H.H. Hughes, Mineral Production and Economics Division.

Value of products, expenditures, and employment at granite quarries 1/
in the United States in 1935, by States

State	Number of operations	Value of products	Expenditures				Salaried employees 2/		Wage earners	
			Supplies and materials 3/	Fuel	Purchased electric current	Total	Number	Salaries	Number 4/	Wages
California	40	$1,280,000	$212,300	$15,700	$50,100	$278,100	45	$93,200	950	$350,300
Connecticut	11	148,750	12,870	7,134	3,257	23,261	8	10,374	87	70,480
Georgia	22	1,163,500	340,440	33,830	95,250	469,520	46	74,950	630	391,500
Maine	27	944,700	52,050	21,590	28,250	101,890	32	88,630	525	599,900
Maryland	10	127,750	67,525	7,470	3,930	78,925	13	17,750	82	23,200
Massachusetts	27	1,667,165	227,534	38,519	77,517	343,570	58	181,680	552	603,350
Minnesota	23	544,700	107,940	5,610	62,640	176,190	41	54,030	283	226,485
Montana	9	18,515	2,270	1,340	990	4,600	8	4,180	14	11,090
New Hampshire	19	168,900	22,800	3,250	12,440	38,490	13	23,800	133	104,190
New Jersey	4	55,150	4,660	1,060	2,630	8,350	2	4,830	20	26,300
New York	20	731,000	109,200	39,100	6,800	155,100	16	67,550	160	206,400
North Carolina	52	1,193,000	113,100	11,200	21,100	145,400	35	40,800	559	436,400
Oklahoma	5	132,100	62,150	2,260	9,890	74,300	12	13,940	69	68,000
Pennsylvania	16	283,110	77,213	9,046	18,881	105,140	38	49,620	157	142,830
Rhode Island	6	273,250	5,170	3,700	7,165	16,035	4	17,100	110	138,740
South Carolina	9	863,400	188,700	7,400	56,200	252,300	48	131,800	352	248,600
South Dakota	7	293,470	51,785	750	14,375	66,910	7	17,450	78	86,710
Texas	6	37,000	5,640	1,180	4,390	11,210	5	7,400	45	31,320
Vermont	14	1,986,975	112,900	49,108	70,682	232,690	57	162,575	616	700,265
Wisconsin	21	573,180	91,300	7,190	32,130	130,620	51	82,850	237	260,600
Other States 5/	56	1,005,700	217,314	10,691	83,555	311,560	28	61,310	281	245,345
Total United States	404	6/ 13,491,315	2,084,861	277,128	662,172	3,024,161	567	1,205,819	5,940	4,972,005

1/ Includes finishing plants operated by quarry companies; data for 18 percent of the total output are estimated.
2/ Includes salaried officers, technical and supervisory employees, and all others on salaries, except employees at central administrative offices not connected with quarry or mill.
3/ Includes cost of lumber and timber, iron and steel materials, explosives and oil used directly or sold to employees, water for boilers, machinery supplies, and all other supplies and materials necessary to maintain and operate the quarry and mill.
4/ Number of wage earners determined by averaging the total number reported on pay rolls the fifteenth of each month.
5/ Includes Arizona, Colorado, Delaware, District of Columbia, Missouri, Oregon, Virginia, and Washington.
6/ Includes $22,810 for work or services.

Wage earners employed at granite quarries 1/ in the United States in 1935, by months

State	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
California	940	1,020	1,080	855	910	860	870	975	990	1,000	945	955	950
Connecticut	35	50	35	70	90	120	130	120	140	110	75	70	87
Georgia	725	705	625	585	630	630	615	600	635	675	585	555	630
Maine	25	15	45	385	785	710	800	840	850	850	810	185	525
Maryland	105	80	70	95	115	80	90	95	95	80	50	25	82
Massachusetts	382	148	279	468	598	631	655	660	784	710	682	625	552
Minnesota	170	215	215	265	320	330	340	355	360	340	240	240	283
Montana	7	7	8	18	17	12	23	20	20	15	17	10	14
New Hampshire	255	65	130	75	130	125	135	145	135	150	125	130	133
New Jersey	14	14	14	28	12	28	28	15	17	28	28	14	20
New York	200	50	45	170	185	205	215	210	210	140	155	135	160
North Carolina	380	450	460	450	525	545	690	670	625	655	640	620	559
Oklahoma	70	70	70	75	80	70	65	65	65	65	65	65	69
Pennsylvania	97	93	137	161	168	179	183	176	183	194	163	147	157
Rhode Island	95	89	103	109	113	115	118	121	128	110	102	112	110
South Carolina	365	380	365	370	340	345	355	350	355	370	345	280	352
South Dakota	42	66	69	86	86	84	82	83	82	85	84	84	78
Texas	74	44	55	52	60	58	62	22	19	27	21	44	45
Vermont	356	514	567	623	640	644	657	672	698	698	692	636	616
Wisconsin	182	192	192	250	262	260	262	260	268	256	236	220	237
Other States 2/	138	180	397	417	369	354	379	297	241	242	216	150	281
Total United States ..	4,657	4,447	4,961	5,607	6,435	6,385	6,754	6,751	6,900	6,800	6,276	5,302	5,940

1/ Includes finishing plants operated by quarry companies.
2/ Arizona, Colorado, Delaware, District of Columbia, Missouri, Oregon, Virginia, and Washington.

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BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
WASHINGTON

Census of Business: 1935 – in cooperation with the Bureau of Mines

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GYPSUM INDUSTRY IN 1935

Gypsum mines and mills using domestic crude in the United States in 1935 employed 2,928 wage earners and paid wages totalling $2,795,321. The number of wage earners was obtained by averaging the total reported on pay rolls on the fifteenth of each month. This procedure gives a somewhat lower figure than the total number actually engaged in the gypsum industry during the year for more than 3,200 were employed in the peak months. New York, Michigan, Iowa, and Texas are the principal producing States. Salaried officers, technical and supervisory employees, and others working on a salary basis in the gypsum industry in 1935 totalled 369 with salaries amounting to $708,915. Expenditures for supplies and materials, fuel, and purchased electric current amounted to $4,299,149. Supplies and materials comprised 75 percent of the total; fuel, 14 percent; and purchased electric current, 11 percent. The combined value of calcined and uncalcined gypsum and gypsum products sold by these operations in 1935 was $18,829,109. Data for independent operations manufacturing gypsum products from purchased calcined gypsum are not included.

These data are based upon replies courteously furnished by mine operators to certain special questions carried on the Bureau of Mines' report form for 1935, by cooperative arrangement with the Bureau of the Census.

A general Census of Business was taken by the Bureau of the Census for the year 1935. This project, known as the Census of Business, was planned to provide dependable information on all branches of American business not regularly covered by other divisions of the Census Bureau, such as Manufactures and Agriculture, or by other agencies of the Federal government. For mines and quarries, the canvass included not only data on production and value but also cost of materials, fuel and power, wages paid, and number and total compensation of salaried employees. To avoid duplication of statistical inquiries, it was arranged that these supplementary questions should be added to the Bureau of Mines' annual report form for the year 1935. The Bureau of Mines has been responsible for their collection and tabulation, with the aid of funds contributed by the Bureau of the Census and in collaboration with F. A. Gosnell, Chief Statistician, Census of Business.

The returns received are believed to be sufficiently accurate to indicate the total volume of expenditures for supplies, salaries, and wages made by the mineral industries, but in most cases do not justify the computation of per-ton costs for the items listed. Note also that many items of cost are not included, such as royalties, depletion, depreciation, interest on debentures, insurance, taxes, workmen's compensation, reserves for uninsurable hazards, and other administrative and selling expenses. It is therefore impossible to compute the total cost of production or the margin, if any, between sales realization and cost.

Detailed data summarized in the following tables were compiled by R.W. Metcalf of the staff of the Bureau of Mines under the supervision of H.H. Hughes, Mineral Production and Economics Division.

Value of products, expenditures, and employment at gypsum mines and mills using only domestic crude in the United States in 1935, by States 1/

State	Number of operations	Value of products 2/	Expenditures				Salaried employees 4/		Wage earners	
			Supplies and materials 3/	Fuel	Purchased electric current	Total	Number	Salaries	Number 5/	Wages
Iowa	7	$2,183,924	$392,426	$76,298	$69,709	$538,433	44	$75,752	351	$329,073
Kansas	2	523,188	31,407	17,497	12,550	61,454	18	27,041	111	98,072
Michigan	7	2,250,806	253,697	91,624	104,858	450,179	37	82,767	317	315,620
New York	11	5,377,587	685,519	163,750	147,629	996,898	87	190,529	837	916,337
Texas	5	1,812,605	194,994	43,865	37,681	276,540	33	60,491	241	201,926
California, Nevada, and Utah	10	1,681,504	479,288	50,761	14,915	544,964	38	75,762	252	302,431
Indiana, Ohio, Virginia, and Wisconsin	7	3,866,554	996,938	121,574	84,031	1,202,543	90	158,327	636	511,576
Colorado, Montana, Oklahoma, South Dakota, and Wyoming	9	1,132,941	165,124	42,710	20,304	228,138	22	38,246	183	120,286
Total United States	58	18,829,109	3,199,393	608,079	491,677	4,299,149	369	708,915	2,928	2,795,321

1/ Does not include independent operations manufacturing gypsum products from purchased calcined gypsum.
2/ Combined value of calcined and uncalcined gypsum and gypsum products sold.
3/ Includes cost of lumber and timber, iron and steel materials, explosives and oil used directly or sold to employees, water for boilers, machinery supplies, and all other supplies and materials necessary to maintain and operate the mine and mill.
4/ Includes salaried officers, technical and supervisory employees, and all others on salaries, except employees at central administrative offices not connected with mine or mill.
5/ Number of wage earners determined by averaging the total number reported on pay rolls the fifteenth of each month.

Wage earners employed at gypsum mines and mills using only domestic crude in the United States in 1935, by months

State	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
Iowa	276	282	296	338	346	381	400	390	410	392	359	345	351
Kansas	93	93	121	116	108	113	127	114	109	112	113	112	111
Michigan	262	254	279	299	301	334	338	362	350	349	337	335	317
New York	701	657	693	844	875	912	928	898	887	888	902	863	837
Texas	186	223	227	233	246	253	252	258	251	245	251	261	241
California, Nevada, and Utah	170	187	194	208	238	282	299	283	303	307	285	273	252
Indiana, Ohio, Virginia, and Wisconsin	546	557	535	607	614	639	685	724	698	686	676	663	636
Colorado, Montana, Oklahoma, South Dakota, and Wyoming	146	139	145	170	187	202	198	210	197	191	205	210	183
Total United States	2,380	2,392	2,490	2,815	2,915	3,116	3,227	3,239	3,205	3,170	3,128	3,062	2,928

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Census of Business: 1935 – in cooperation with the Bureau of Mines

IRON ORE INDUSTRY IN 1935

Iron ore mines and beneficiating plants in the United States in 1935 employed 14,873 wage earners and paid wages totalling $14,623,599, an average of $983 per wage earner. The number of wage earners was obtained by averaging the total reported on pay rolls on the fifteenth of each month. This procedure gave a somewhat lower figure than the total number actually engaged in the production of iron ore during the year for more than 16,000 were employed in the peak months. Salaried officers, technical and supervisory employees, and other working on a salary basis in iron ore mining in 1935 totalled 1,367 with salaries amounting to $3,020,285. Expenditures for supplies and materials, fuel, and purchased electric current amounted to $10,871,646. Supplies and materials comprised 61 percent of the total; fuel, 15 percent; and purchased electric current, 24 percent. The value of iron ore produced in 1935 was $76,733,841, which includes $12,413 derived from work or services as well as manganese-bearing ore valued at $1,165,643. Ores containing up to 35 percent manganese are included in the 1935 figures to maintain comparability with the Census of Mines and Quarries canvass for 1929.

These data are based upon replies courteously furnished by mine operators to certain special questions carried on the Bureau of Mines' report form for 1935, by cooperative arrangement with the Bureau of the Census.

A general Census of Business was taken by the Bureau of the Census for the year 1935. This project, known as the Census of Business, was planned to provide dependable information on all branches of American business not regularly covered by other divisions of the Census Bureau, such as Manufactures and Agriculture, or by other agencies of the Federal government. For mines and quarries, the canvass included not only data on production and value but also cost of materials, fuel and power, wages paid, and number and total compensation of salaried employees. To avoid duplication of statistical inquiries, it was arranged that these supplementary questions should be added to the Bureau of Mines' annual report form for the year 1935. The Bureau of Mines has been responsible for their collection and tabulation, with the aid of funds contributed by the Bureau of the Census and in collaboration with F.A. Gosnell, Chief Statistician, Census of Business.

The returns received are believed to be sufficiently accurate to indicate the total volume of expenditures for supplies, salaries, and wages made by the mineral industries, but in most cases do not justify the computation of per-ton costs for the items listed. Note also that many items of cost are not included, such as royalties, depletion, depreciation, interest on debentures, insurance, taxes, workmen's compensation, reserves for uninsurable hazards, and other administrative and selling expenses. It is therefore impossible to compute the total cost of production or the margin, if any, between sales realization and cost.

Detailed data summarized in the following tables were compiled by H.W. Davis of the staff of the Bureau of Mines under the supervision of H.H.Hughes, Mineral Production and Economics Division.

Wage earners employed at iron ore mines and beneficiating plants in the United States in 1935, by months 1/

State	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
Alabama	3,212	3,612	3,596	3,612	3,646	3,666	3,662	3,553	3,521	3,656	3,806	3,911	3,621
Michigan	4,413	4,595	4,638	4,824	4,796	4,385	4,455	4,532	4,717	4,549	4,467	4,387	4,563
Minnesota	3,303	3,509	3,825	4,766	5,827	6,020	6,356	6,314	6,146	6,309	4,976	4,315	5,139
New Jersey	37	37	36	42	42	131	193	234	234	233	169	158	129
New York	175	178	187	247	228	436	535	652	636	564	793	810	453
Pennsylvania	89	131	197	214	213	219	224	223	224	229	228	230	202
Utah	45	48	45	45	45	45	45	55	52	45	48	52	48
Wisconsin	516	518	520	525	524	514	526	524	533	524	519	521	522
Wyoming	133	141	146	143	142	141	153	151	46	70	159	163	132
Undistributed 2/ .	8	12	75	63	95	109	123	63	61	51	56	52	64
Total United States	11,931	12,781	13,265	14,481	15,558	15,666	16,272	16,301	16,170	16,230	15,221	14,599	14,873

1/ Includes wage earners, chiefly in Minnesota, employed in the production of 467,888 gross tons of ore containing 5 to 35 percent manganese valued at $1,165,643.

2/ Includes California, Colorado, Georgia, Missouri, Montana, North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and Washington.

FOR USE IN
MORNING PAPERS
APRIL 30, 1937

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
WASHINGTON

Census of Business. 1935 - in cooperation with the Bureau of Mines

LIMESTONE INDUSTRY IN 1935

Limestone quarries and finishing plants operated by quarry companies in the United States in 1935 employed 29,681 wage earners and paid wages totalling $21,585,187. The number of wage earners was obtained by averaging the total reported on pay rolls on the fifteenth of each month. This procedure gives a somewhat lower figure than the total number actually engaged in the production of limestone during the year for nearly 35,000 were employed in the peak months. Pennsylvania, New York , Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, and Missouri are the principal producing States. Salaried officers, technical and supervisory employees, and others working on a salary basis in limestone production in 1935 totalled 3,482 with salaries amounting to $6,273,334. Expenditures for supplies and materials, fuel, and purchased electric current amounted to $20,473,870. Supplies and materials comprised 65 percent of the total; fuel, 18 percent; and purchased electric current, 17 percent. The total value of products of the industry in 1935 was $55,544,302, which includes $258,995 derived from work or services.

These data are based upon replies courteously furnished by mine operators to certain special questions carried on the Bureau of Mines' report form for 1935, by cooperative arrangement with the Bureau of the Census.

A general Census of Business was taken by the Bureau of the Census for the year 1935. This project, known as the Census of Business, was planned to provide dependable information on all branches of American business not regularly covered by other divisions of the Census Bureau, such as Manufactures and Agriculture, or by other agencies of the Federal government. For mines and quarries, the canvass included not only data on production and value but also cost of materials, fuel and power, wages paid, and number and total compensation of salaried employees. To avoid duplication of statistical inquiries, it was arranged that these supplementary questions should be added to the Bureau of Mines' annual report form for the year 1935. The Bureau of Mines has been responsible for their collection and tabulation, with the aid of funds contributed by the Bureau of the Census and in collaboration with F. A. Gosnell, Chief Statistician, Census of Business.

The returns received are believed to be sufficiently accurate to indicate the total volume of expenditures for supplies, salaries, and wages made by the mineral industries, but in most cases do not justify the computation of per-ton costs for the items listed. Note also that many items of cost are not included, such as royalties, depletion, depreciation, interest on debentures, insurance, taxes, workmen's compensation, reserves for uninsurable hazards, and other administrative and selling expenses. It is therefore impossible to compute the total cost of production or the margin, if any, between sales realization and cost.

Detailed data summarized in the following tables were compiled by A.T. Coons and E.T. Shuey of the staff of the Bureau of Mines under the supervision of H.H. Hughes, Mineral Production and Economics Division.

Value of products, expenditures, and employment at limestone quarries 1/ in the United States in 1935, by States

State	Number of operations	Value of products	Expenditures				Salaried employees 2/		Wage earners	
			Supplies and materials 3/	Fuel	Purchased electric current	Total	Number	Salaries	Number 4/	Wages
Alabama	14	$641,791	$140,552	$5,048	$32,010	$177,610	17	$34,584	395	$237,207
California	22	1,408,100	291,318	35,878	39,326	366,522	233	257,008	676	675,568
Colorado	9	193,329	38,229	5,664	10,930	54,823	8	9,838	89	88,928
Connecticut	4	91,390	15,122	1,538	8,070	24,730	7	14,374	35	17,007
Florida	34	896,820	289,785	64,231	39,366	393,382	81	184,170	535	296,490
Georgia	11	652,450	215,238	84,785	31,587	331,610	55	158,413	373	201,207
Illinois	115	3,062,950	652,735	121,279	252,886	1,026,900	251	471,740	1,285	1,385,620
Indiana	107	3,026,516	354,170	123,373	173,615	651,158	370	557,634	1,168	870,300
Kentucky	91	1,786,136	303,220	82,895	83,574	469,689	244	456,950	3,481	1,447,116
Maine	4	122,150	42,211	29,051	14,103	85,365	7	10,870	110	62,570
Maryland	8	297,005	74,386	5,995	34,246	114,627	21	28,672	246	135,460
Massachusetts	8	350,040	69,910	53,170	20,944	144,024	42	91,710	307	268,080
Michigan	17	4,681,130	1,086,181	247,290	204,084	1,537,555	125	319,195	1,252	1,302,626
Missouri	221	2,927,730	763,900	62,320	109,150	935,370	152	239,045	1,699	1,141,780
Montana	6	57,300	14,290	1,890	3,275	19,455	20	6,277	34	33,070
Nebraska	15	287,610	100,542	11,494	12,464	124,500	20	39,160	226	143,164
Nevada	3	113,339	9,209	---	368	9,577	1	3,000	107	105,928
New Jersey	3	216,625	91,622	15,583	---	107,205	17	42,840	47	52,735
New York	95	5,606,730	1,167,495	232,807	359,256	1,759,558	176	418,868	2,329	1,736,065
Ohio	158	5,132,210	1,809,673	808,900	475,366	3,093,939	281	494,385	2,349	2,162,510
Oklahoma	22	424,500	194,517	17,033	30,304	241,854	33	51,396	251	140,964
Oregon	4	93,990	13,170	1,650	3,870	18,690	5	9,035	38	33,426
Pennsylvania	178	7,701,162	1,999,117	756,178	569,874	3,325,169	367	774,982	4,255	3,598,690
Texas	48	849,200	144,025	163,210	26,298	333,533	63	140,970	586	301,644
Utah	13	168,550	38,320	8,710	7,050	54,080	10	13,880	63	64,720
Virginia	73	2,053,340	407,780	89,980	107,940	605,700	121	193,740	1,468	827,730
Washington	8	224,310	71,860	54	12,281	84,195	16	31,100	67	59,425
West Virginia	57	1,435,785	417,207	54,075	185,793	657,075	59	126,610	899	784,055
Wyoming	8	235,615	43,802	8,366	1,805	53,973	12	14,276	113	116,880
Other States 5/	568	10,806,499	2,571,359	517,135	583,508	3,672,002	668	1,078,612	5,198	3,294,222
Total United States	1,924	6/ 55,544,302	13,430,945	3,609,582	3,433,343	20,473,870	3,482	6,273,334	29,681	21,585,187

1/ Includes finishing plants operated by quarry companies; data for 22 percent of the total output are estimated.
2/ Includes salaried officers, technical and supervisory employees, and all others on salaries, except employees at central administrative offices not connected with quarry and plant.
3/ Includes cost of lumber or timber, iron and steel materials, water for boilers, machinery supplies, and all other supplies and materials necessary to maintain and operate the quarry and plant.
4/ Number of wage earners determined by averaging the total number reported on pay rolls the fifteenth of each month.
5/ Arizona, Arkansas, Hawaii, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Mexico, North Carolina, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Vermont, and Wisconsin.
6/ Includes $258,995 for work or services.

Wage earners employed at limestone quarries 1/ in the United States in 1935, by months

State	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
Alabama	408	471	475	433	404	366	315	372	372	396	355	377	395
California	355	373	404	471	537	577	579	581	584	754	1,179	1,716	676
Colorado	92	59	57	67	82	97	98	97	97	116	107	93	89
Connecticut	12	12	13	63	54	45	37	37	36	38	36	37	35
Florida	430	470	500	493	622	541	518	567	593	563	554	567	535
Georgia	204	291	294	371	418	412	417	488	466	458	360	296	373
Illinois	856	880	1,063	1,323	1,392	1,391	1,560	1,536	1,459	1,485	1,293	1,175	1,285
Indiana	797	740	867	1,026	1,176	1,329	1,596	1,672	1,451	1,428	1,153	779	1,168
Kentucky	2,074	2,101	2,515	3,103	3,881	4,156	4,764	4,462	4,218	3,908	3,634	2,956	3,481
Maine	98	60	77	136	174	129	111	114	114	115	101	95	110
Maryland	188	156	175	205	283	338	338	267	251	281	262	209	246
Massachusetts	230	199	278	411	414	348	323	322	306	292	280	285	307
Michigan	643	1,044	1,046	1,286	1,441	1,450	1,455	1,457	1,438	1,334	1,303	1,121	1,252
Missouri	933	938	1,227	2,115	1,972	1,726	1,888	1,921	1,953	2,074	1,958	1,684	1,699
Montana	20	25	25	28	30	27	25	27	30	65	52	57	34
Nebraska	137	186	233	317	400	286	228	290	159	184	184	112	226
Nevada	66	63	66	106	132	139	135	158	154	119	84	65	107
New Jersey	53	46	40	47	48	44	41	47	49	49	49	49	47
New York	1,215	745	1,290	1,999	2,173	2,246	2,234	2,179	1,946	1,913	5,177	4,830	2,329
Ohio	1,745	1,813	2,059	2,349	2,636	2,741	2,719	2,684	2,538	2,462	2,328	2,114	2,349
Oklahoma	274	279	304	259	264	297	246	236	225	219	205	207	251
Oregon	24	38	36	39	34	39	50	49	43	44	32	29	38
Pennsylvania	3,112	3,435	3,900	4,608	5,031	5,073	4,733	4,792	4,492	4,268	3,966	3,650	4,255
Texas	706	748	782	800	585	550	497	513	457	478	440	474	586
Utah	39	42	37	57	53	73	86	76	88	76	85	46	63
Virginia	1,104	1,209	1,345	1,464	1,671	1,702	1,696	1,731	1,642	1,507	1,310	1,234	1,468
Washington	65	61	53	50	75	61	62	73	72	75	82	76	67
West Virginia	1,027	1,120	1,058	880	720	768	838	908	858	962	916	736	899
Wyoming	101	113	108	108	110	148	123	130	93	111	106	105	113
Other States 2/	3,049	3,272	4,157	4,859	5,741	6,396	7,000	6,584	6,205	3,738	5,114	4,257	5,198
Total United States	20,057	20,994	24,484	29,473	32,553	33,495	34,712	34,370	32,389	31,512	32,705	29,431	29,681

1/ Includes finishing plants operated by quarry companies.
2/ Arizona, Arkansas, Hawaii, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Mexico, North Carolina, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
WASHINGTON

Census of Business: 1935 - in cooperation with the Bureau of Mines

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MARBLE INDUSTRY IN 1935

Marble quarries and finishing plants operated by quarry companies in the United States in 1935 employed 2,088 wage earners and paid wages totalling $1,412,807. The number of wage earners was obtained by averaging the total reported on pay rolls on the fifteenth of each month. This procedure gives a somewhat lower figure than the total number actually engaged in the production of marble during the year for nearly 2,400 were employed in the peak month. About half the industry is centralized in Vermont. Salaried officers, technical and supervisory employees, and others working on a salary basis in marble quarrying in 1935 totalled 239 with salaries amounting to $388,255. Expenditures for supplies and materials, fuel, and purchased electric current amounted to $819,955. Supplies and materials comprised 69 percent of the total; fuel, 6 percent; and purchased electric current, 25 percent. The total value of products of the marble industry in 1935 was $2,168,975.

These data are based upon replies courteously furnished by mine operators to certain special questions carried on the Bureau of Mines' report form for 1935, by cooperative arrangement with the Bureau of the Census.

A general Census of Business was taken by the Bureau of the Census for the year 1935. This project, known as the Census of Business, was planned to provide dependable information on all branches of American business not regularly covered by other divisions of the Census Bureau, such as Manufactures and Agriculture, or by other agencies of the Federal government. For mines and quarries, the canvass included not only data on production and value but also cost of materials, fuel and power, wages paid, and number and total compensation of salaried employees. To avoid duplication of statistical inquiries, it was arranged that these supplementary questions should be added to the Bureau of Mines' annual report form for the year 1935. The Bureau of Mines has been responsible for their collection and tabulation, with the aid of funds contributed by the Bureau of the Census and in collaboration with F. A. Gosnell, Chief Statistician, Census of Business.

The returns received are believed to be sufficiently accurate to indicate the total volume of expenditures for supplies, salaries, and wages made by the mineral industries, but in most cases do not justify the computation of unit costs for the items listed. Note also that many items of cost are not included, such as royalties, depletion, depreciation, interest on debentures, insurance, taxes, workmen's compensation, reserves for uninsurable hazards, and other administrative and selling expenses. It is therefore impossible to compute the total cost of production or the margin, if any, between sales realization and cost.

Detailed data summarized in the following tables were compiled by A.T. Coons of the staff of the Bureau of Mines under the supervision of H.H. Hughes, Mineral Production and Economics Division.

Value of products, expenditures, and employment at marble quarries 1/ in the United States in 1935, by States

State	Number of operations	Value of products	Expenditures				Salaried employees 2/		Wage earners	
			Supplies and materials 3/	Fuel	Purchased electric current	Total	Number	Salaries	Number 4/	Wages
Alabama	3	$29,603	$19,377	$1,100	$23,929	$44,406	22	$35,317	120	$59,928
Missouri	3	189,248	20,150	612	1,023	21,785	30	51,378	215	161,000
New York	3	58,992	3,383	50	7,347	10,780	8	11,716	22	24,148
Tennessee	8	299,896	81,044	20,348	33,874	135,266	51	87,302	426	267,599
Vermont	8	1,123,456	160,131	13,995	72,545	246,671	63	104,125	648	543,709
Other States 5/.....	8	467,780	284,656	13,405	62,986	361,047	65	98,417	657	356,423
Total United States .	33	2,168,975	568,741	49,510	201,704	819,955	239	388,255	2,088	1,412,807

1/ Includes finishing plants operated by quarry companies.
2/ Includes salaried officers, technical and supervisory employees, and all others on salaries, except employees at central administrative offices not connected with quarry and plant.
3/ Includes cost of lumber or timber, iron and steel materials, water for boilers, machinery supplies, and all other supplies and materials necessary to maintain and operate the quarry and plant.
4/ Number of wage earners determined by averaging the total number reported on pay rolls the fifteenth of each month.
5/ Arkansas, Colorado, Georgia, Maryland, Massachusetts, North Carolina, Utah, Virginia, and Washington.

Wage earners employed at marble quarries 1/ in the United States in 1935, by months

State	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
Alabama	98	64	123	112	99	96	102	146	156	155	149	135	120
Missouri	182	217	190	248	238	248	240	257	206	194	180	178	215
New York	21	21	21	21	21	24	25	24	21	24	22	22	22
Tennessee	230	269	321	397	475	498	510	525	495	495	470	427	426
Vermont	632	654	687	700	695	687	689	716	732	708	470	410	648
Other States 2/	613	614	593	615	642	661	690	709	672	654	690	731	657
Total United States ...	1,776	1,839	1,935	2,093	2,170	2,214	2,256	2,377	2,282	2,230	1,981	1,903	2,088

1/ Includes finishing plants operated by quarry companies.
2/ Arkansas, Colorado, Georgia, Maryland, Massachusetts, North Carolina, Utah, Virginia, and Washington.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
WASHINGTON

Census of Business: 1935 - in cooperation with the Bureau of Mines

METAL MINING IN 1935

Gold, silver, lead, copper, and zinc mines in the United States in 1935 employed 60,410 wage earners and paid wages totalling $64,607,562. The number of wage earners was obtained by averaging the total reported on pay rolls on the fifteenth of each month. This procedure gives a somewhat lower figure than the total number actually engaged in metal mining during the year for more than 65,000 were employed in the peak month. Metal mining is confined largely to western United States. Salaried officers, technical and supervisory employees, and others working on a salary basis in mining of gold, silver, lead, copper, and zinc in 1935 totalled 5,019 with salaries amounting to $10,453,119. Expenditures for supplies and materials, fuel, and purchased electric current amounted to $57,890,815. Supplies and materials comprised 76 percent of the total; fuel, 8 percent; and purchased electric current, 16 percent. The total value of products of metal mines in 1935 was $222,408,033,which includes $2,961,112 derived from work or services.

These data are based upon replies courteously furnished by mine operators to certain special questions carried on the Bureau of Mines' report form for 1935, by cooperative arrangement with the Bureau of the Census.

A general Census of Business was taken by the Bureau of the Census for the year 1935. This project, known as the Census of Business, was planned to provide dependable information on all branches of American business not regularly covered by other divisions of the Census Bureau, such as Manufactures and Agriculture, or by other agencies of the Federal government. For mines and quarries, the canvass included not only data on production and value but also cost of materials, fuel and power, wages paid, and number and total compensation of salaried employees. To avoid duplication of statistical inquiries, it was arranged that these supplementary questions should be added to the Bureau of Mines' annual report form for the year 1935. The Bureau of Mines has been responsible for their collection and tabulation, with the aid of funds contributed by the Bureau of the Census and in collaboration with F. A. Gosnell, Chief Statistician, Census of Business.

The returns received are believed to be sufficiently accurate to indicate the total volume of expenditures for supplies, salaries, and wages made by the mineral industries, but in most cases do not justify the computation of per-ton costs for the items listed. Note also that many items of cost are not included, such as royalties, depletion, depreciation, interest on debentures, insurance, taxes, workmen's compensation, reserves for uninsurable hazards, and other administrative and selling expenses. It is therefore impossible to compute the total cost of production or the margin, if any, between sales realization and cost.

Detailed data summarized in the following tables were compiled by C. W. Henderson, C. N. Gerry, C. W. Merrill, and J. P. Dunlop of the staff of the Mineral Production and Economics Division of the Bureau of Mines.

Value of products, expenditures, and employment at gold, silver, lead, copper, and zinc mines in the United States in 1935, by States and counties

State and county	Number of mines	Value of products	Expenditures				Salaried employees 1/		Wage earners	
			Supplies and materials 2/	Fuel	Purchased electric current	Total	Number	Salaries	Number 3/	Wages
Alabama	5	78,952	30,312	503	16,447	47,262	11	14,241	108	27,556
Alaska	708	16,407,169	3,180,048	624,312	14,521	3,818,881	270	712,183	2,953	4,660,705
Arizona:										
Cochise	97	8,026,404	913,197	152,081	26,315	1,091,593	143	275,124	1,154	1,428,045
Gila	63	2,906,303	1,034,579	120,987	136,325	1,291,891	62	140,280	483	652,323
Graham	3	235	25	---	---	25	---	---	---	---
Greenlee	42	22,467	4,527	1,675	---	6,202	1	1,048	16	7,199
Maricopa	138	166,771	24,511	1,895	---	26,406	4	2,895	61	42,887
Mohave	162	1,332,613	309,566	54,211	24,653	388,430	20	37,645	549	591,271
Pima	187	5,241,866	1,031,559	417,917	---	1,449,476	103	193,905	957	977,218
Pinal	73	3,311,331	651,227	806	139,972	792,005	60	139,087	738	642,183
Santa Cruz	70	958,940	347,243	24,949	---	372,192	26	53,177	268	319,624
Yavapai	904	7,482,137	777,211	174,603	104,939	1,056,753	76	157,399	1,568	1,761,479
Yuma	417	112,894	27,937	4,564	---	32,501	9	3,975	109	35,917
	2,155	29,561,961	5,121,582	953,688	432,204	6,507,474	504	1,004,535	5,903	6,458,146
Arkansas	8	11,479	850	100	---	950	1	780	16	7,255
California:										
Amador	93	1,939,649	650,638	19,830	111,945	782,413	36	89,676	682	920,253
Butte	115	912,311	139,936	11,461	37,245	188,642	17	28,745	491	236,848
Calaveras	128	1,560,110	193,202	12,879	34,063	240,144	55	78,397	812	745,794
El Dorado	293	1,646,417	535,154	6,141	137,268	678,563	53	95,723	843	742,062
Fresno	21	19,440	20,563	4,511	5,974	31,048	5	10,257	69	21,659
Humboldt	32	30,785	2,314	55	---	2,369	1	905	43	4,182
Imperial	16	51,336	10,443	3,876	73	14,392	2	900	32	10,841
Inyo	89	592,726	123,807	9,121	17,622	150,550	18	36,375	232	217,483
Kern	190	1,496,615	280,062	7,428	44,439	331,929	45	74,867	580	568,175
Los Angeles	32	180,458	102,594	2,053	4,871	109,518	5	11,321	113	112,551
Madera	39	20,156	3,933	725	1,534	6,192	2	3,866	42	9,210
Mariposa	140	500,036	132,190	10,825	19,038	162,053	21	28,679	337	202,540

Value of products, expenditures, and employment at gold, silver, lead, copper, and zinc mines in the United States in 1935, by States and counties - continued

State and county	Number of mines	Value of products	Expenditures				Salaried employees 1/		Wage earners	
			Supplies and materials 2/	Fuel	Purchased electric current	Total	Number	Salaries	Number 3/	Wages
California - continued:										
Merced	7	1,299,729	119,708	---	61,772	181,480	15	33,207	125	144,731
Mono	30	106,090	1,226	300	---	1,526	1	60	121	12,887
Nevada	152	8,878,885	1,036,648	9,552	235,170	1,281,370	89	222,462	2,544	3,633,588
Placer	156	948,773	237,195	49,517	18,133	304,845	43	62,150	637	292,923
Plumas	104	315,794	228,733	1,531	30,326	260,590	47	54,618	400	253,328
Riverside	52	124,952	46,788	6,439	---	53,227	9	14,291	117	72,307
Sacramento	18	3,956,755	382,383	1,919	296,677	680,979	59	130,985	426	561,765
San Bernardino	155	330,985	95,686	7,430	4,472	107,588	18	25,545	255	93,246
San Diego	12	8,600	5,355	775	26	6,156	---	---	14	---
Shasta	86	972,324	287,355	11,340	15,863	314,558	19	24,341	577	253,194
Sierra	110	830,082	305,023	8,058	29,120	342,201	24	58,294	559	481,726
Siskiyou	208	583,358	184,628	28,252	23,985	236,865	29	42,417	529	228,821
Stanislaus	8	299,454	57,730	115	21,858	79,703	6	21,415	44	53,103
Trinity	137	734,720	101,067	1,284	31,173	133,524	24	39,678	368	164,259
Tuolumne	175	274,602	111,534	3,567	16,845	131,946	13	14,395	488	175,221
Ventura	6	6,337	1,350	300	---	1,650	---	---	32	---
Yuva	54	1,788,130	380,798	95	182,484	563,377	37	79,539	406	370,717
Other counties	39	141,049	38,153	4,500	---	42,653	19	9,200	103	77,813
	2,697	30,550,658	5,816,196	223,879	1,381,976	7,422,051	712	1,292,308	12,021	10,661,227
Colorado:										
Boulder	263	607,888	259,431	21,989	36,019	317,439	77	64,174	434	304,303
Chaffee	52	49,380	21,291	2,356	---	23,647	7	4,740	57	33,856
Clear Creek	254	545,945	255,749	9,503	54,460	319,712	70	59,372	384	385,532
Dolores	12	62,859	16,372	980	5,291	22,643	10	13,639	44	59,249
Eagle	26	1,803,092	246,761	3,960	51,436	302,157	23	62,187	331	451,894
Gilpin	279	565,527	269,952	11,223	82,696	363,871	31	37,511	436	371,656
Gunnison	50	68,278	24,072	1,480	---	25,552	11	10,629	76	39,682
Jefferson	49	170,572	26,157	12,723	3	38,883	4	12,974	29	18,000
Lake	89	447,417	138,996	7,267	31,573	177,836	29	26,323	222	258,299

Value of products, expenditures, and employment at gold, silver, lead, copper, and zinc mines in the United States in 1935, by States and counties - continued

State and county	Number of mines	Value of products	Expenditures				Salaried employees 1/		Wage earners	
			Supplies and materials 2/	Fuel	Purchased electric current	Total	Number	Salaries	Number 3/	Wages
Colorado - continued:										
La Plata	28	78,741	34,354	7,169	5,195	46,718	8	11,938	54	51,289
Mineral	7	226,350	47,408	1,190	---	48,598	6	7,600	51	61,847
Ouray	25	557,558	78,890	1,744	18,584	99,218	9	23,010	100	122,525
Park	120	1,904,948	399,911	10,221	95,075	505,207	70	133,973	589	686,695
Pitkin	7	128,788	29,141	2,334	8,187	39,662	6	8,990	105	47,045
San Juan	24	692,208	507,683	6,968	62,482	577,133	33	59,451	274	377,317
San Miguel	55	471,258	91,151	12,039	19,556	122,746	15	19,725	223	238,072
Summit	132	188,508	96,211	3,624	30,004	129,839	25	27,520	134	112,171
Teller	135	2,593,516	791,522	37,894	173,713	1,003,129	106	142,482	1,335	1,866,430
Other counties	308	1,825,657	696,309	216,535	36,946	949,790	68	113,189	696	644,641
	1,915	12,988,490	4,031,361	371,199	711,220	5,113,780	608	839,427	5,574	6,130,503
Georgia:										
Lumpkin	10	24,689	7,950	3,445	---	11,395	2	880	28	19,095
Other counties	15	9,799	5,200	430	---	5,630	2	1,500	20	8,523
	25	34,488	13,150	3,875	---	17,025	4	2,380	48	27,618
Idaho:										
Ada	26	5,588	9,473	487	---	9,960	3	4,338	10	4,008
Adams	4	31,195	51,025	---	---	51,025	---	---	24	18,320
Benewah	7	885	270	---	---	270	---	---	4	1,818
Blaine	33	21,102	2,807	160	---	2,967	---	---	18	8,620
Boise	190	470,960	110,584	4,680	10,610	125,874	20	26,599	197	140,752
Bonner	8	45,373	29,194	1,898	2,939	34,031	3	1,084	24	27,184
Bonneville	7	4,356	587	82	---	669	---	---	5	1,505
Boundary	5	494	5	---	---	5	---	---	4	3,690
Butte	4	989	1,700	---	---	1,700	---	---	1	1,200
Camas	7	52,781	7,449	3,742	---	11,191	5	4,817	19	17,680
Clearwater	84	79,067	19,457	4,572	---	24,029	4	3,340	37	32,712
Custer	40	55,368	4,166	584	---	4,750	2	3,070	48	50,931
Elmore	60	684,452	132,355	23,716	3,664	159,735	11	34,400	209	265,436

Value of products, expenditures, and employment at gold, silver, lead, copper, and zinc mines in the United States in 1935, by States and counties - continued

State and county	Number of mines	Value of products	Expenditures				Salaried employees 1/		Wage earners	
			Supplies and materials 2/	Fuel	Purchased electric current	Total	Number	Salaries	Number 3/	Wages
Idaho - continued:										
Gem	15	1,441	4,855	250	---	5,105	---	---	10	7,335
Idaho	475	949,314	364,788	28,411	8,337	401,536	36	86,368	414	367,065
Jerome	20	3,765	6	5	---	11	---	---	6	---
Latah	18	2,884	272	100	---	372	---	---	7	1,050
Lemhi	139	114,650	23,210	3.248	23,000	49,458	10	13,133	116	96,477
Nez Perce	17	1,070	260	20	---	280	---	---	2	---
Owyhee	67	78,181	45,172	4,850	2,367	52,389	9	13,144	48	33,091
Power	11	2,507	214	236	---	450	---	---	4	---
Shoshone	121	11,223,606	1,389,728	49,568	432,741	1,872,037	183	495,247	2,431	3,307,042
Twin Falls	37	4,341	39	---	---	39	---	---	9	---
Valley	32	284,364	117,712	4,304	---	122,016	11	19,190	92	129,182
Washington	8	17,642	1,791	1,168	285	3,244	---	---	12	10,062
Other counties	21	606	1,140	---	---	1,140	---	---	3	3,055
	1,456	14,137,081	2,318,259	132,081	483,943	2,934,283	297	704,730	3,754	4,528,215
Kansas	39	3,575,204	1,069,056	47,852	198,311	1,315,219	66	129,961	1,061	958,231
Missouri:										
Jasper	24	333,768	58,210	6,201	33,088	97,499	12	14,888	148	108,477
Newton	5	73,380	23,541	1,460	6,636	31,637	3	4,000	52	43,641
St. Francois	4	6,984,096	928,205	34,848	566,797	1,529,850	153	304,291	1,777	1,509,367
Other counties	6	22,630	2,138	645	650	3,433	---	---	34	5,622
	39	7,413,874	1,012,094	43,154	607,171	1,662,419	168	323,179	2,011	1,667,107
Montana:										
Beaverhead	77	365,840	49,584	7,008	2,593	59,185	10	15,188	147	133,316
Broadwater	109	228,151	116,758	3,304	2,036	122,098	10	18,895	137	127,346
Cascade	18	19,692	3,480	73	---	3,553	2	2,955	13	10,130
Deer Lodge	38	90,791	15,083	326	4,041	19,450	3	5,867	43	33,954
Fergus	25	13,804	1,106	155	---	1,261	---	---	15	2,967
Granite	112	1,010,473	116,727	3,643	33,424	153,794	24	61,835	352	383,670
Jefferson	124	702,067	246,159	6,143	14,952	267,254	25	57,620	321	320,247

Value of products, expenditures, and employment at gold, silver, lead, copper, and zinc mines in the United States in 1935, by States and counties - continued

State and county	Number of mines	Value of products	Expenditures				Salaried employees 1/		Wage earners	
			Supplies and materials 2/	Fuel	Purchased electric current	Total	Number	Salaries	Number 3/	Wages
Montana - continued:										
Lewis and Clark	151	1,856,685	260,374	119,723	98,554	478,651	45	74,473	412	446,646
Lincoln	16	57,008	13,364	3,469	---	16,833	5	6,359	34	44,856
Madison	211	822,032	152,131	11,510	27,601	191,242	55	79,842	347	307,689
Mineral	38	11,556	10,063	1,488	---	11,551	---	---	32	18,929
Missoula	31	32,729	4,677	20	20	4,717	---	---	29	9,000
Park	27	251,722	26,365	4,610	---	30,975	11	24,723	126	135,289
Phillips	9	398,811	76,929	8,979	---	85,908	11	23,081	131	121,087
Powell	72	642,190	81,633	10,720	26,892	119,245	22	40,186	214	222,647
Ravalli	10	39,543	5,433	734	---	6,167	2	1,168	12	11,111
Senders	4	72,222	15,227	817	6,447	22,491	4	7,021	42	61,512
Silver Bow	179	18,640,169	4,570,282	777,009	2,116,071	7,463,362	497	1,191,180	4,497	5,171,955
Other counties	24	225,763	9,450	5	---	9,455	5	9,050	46	55,205
	1,275	25,481,248	5,774,825	959,736	2,332,631	9,067,192	731	1,619,443	6,950	7,617,556
Nevada:										
Churchill	18	77,536	10,508	2,957	---	13,465	5	7,300	21	23,112
Clark	74	225,248	55,584	9,280	160	65,024	12	10,200	146	137,328
Elko	81	499,200	116,914	10,570	12,500	139,984	26	31,865	183	234,220
Esmeralda	63	875,974	261,715	12,442	92,201	366,358	22	58,479	251	336,478
Eureka	32	111,302	9,877	475	---	10,352	5	8,300	84	65,951
Humboldt	55	297,927	96,693	16,425	---	113,118	7	14,619	121	113,649
Lander	91	201,947	70,056	2,731	2,000	74,787	6	6,800	167	141,280
Lincoln	40	666,482	187,855	41,526	15,435	244,816	40	70,496	363	477,044
Lyon	44	623,751	278,854	1,394	35,794	316,042	13	31,080	314	450,566
Mineral	91	213,190	17,657	4,077	59	21,793	7	4,875	118	99,710
Nye	137	2,114,231	304,892	22,748	124,812	452,452	47	81,529	560	667,960
Pershing	81	241,056	11,049	2,421	359	13,829	3	3,355	128	85,097
Storey	41	723,165	327,812	8,923	55,412	392,147	17	45,941	248	362,320
Washoe	21	20,070	1,168	1,208	---	2,376	1	1,444	25	11,559
White Pine	78	5,219,363	901,205	166,732	197,512	1,265,449	88	179,770	810	947,874
Other counties	6	10,413	506	---	---	506	---	---	24	---
	953	12,120,855	2,652,345	303,909	536,244	3,492,498	299	556,053	3,663	4,154,148

Value of products, expenditures, and employment at gold, silver, lead, copper, and zinc mines in the United States in 1935, by States and counties - continued

State and county	Number of mines	Value of products	Expenditures				Salaried employees 1/		Wage earners	
			Supplies and materials 2/	Fuel	Purchased electric current	Total	Number	Salaries	Number 3/	Wages
New Mexico:										
Catron	6	445,079	239,222	29,139	---	268,361	23	42,800	250	263,897
Colfax	18	75,825	100,328	7,392	---	107,720	8	10,580	69	48,092
Grant	100	839,657	357,232	7,035	69,100	433,367	46	62,102	483	359,578
Hidalgo	47	31,513	5,485	442	529	6,456	5	2,400	34	12,400
Lincoln and Luna	84	26,135	5,183	946	---	6,129	---	---	84	8,848
Otero	10	8,984	1,643	900	---	2,543	1	1,200	10	7,215
Santa Fe	62	6,694	3,838	310	---	4,148	---	---	29	2,439
Sierra	60	121,596	34,791	26,283	---	61,074	13	17,762	91	46,486
Socorro	10	30,552	20,678	4,884	---	25,562	8	10,550	76	62,245
Other counties	22	1,165,737	239,653	57,031	---	296,734	58	109,175	853	717,336
	419	2,751,772	1,008,053	134,412	69,629	1,212,094	162	256,569	1,979	1,528,536
North Carolina	33	153,158	63,204	9,335	12,778	85,317	26	28,796	171	116,858
Oklahoma	79	7,891,508	2,753,502	120,263	581,564	3,455,329	177	415,650	2,415	2,203,916
Oregon:										
Baker	84	663,519	217,343	11,513	32,509	261,365	52	68,855	348	359,290
Coos	15	2,550	5,182	---	---	5,182	---	---	11	250
Curry	20	23,265	7,046	604	---	7,650	1	---	31	4,247
Douglas	19	15,667	1,306	323	---	1,629	---	---	50	491
Grant	60	351,073	140,398	18,651	---	159,049	11	19,062	162	94,743
Jackson	63	308,467	56,822	2,132	17,042	75,996	6	18,317	265	91,663
Josephine	113	333,335	104,047	7,869	5,732	117,648	12	10,650	382	166,000
Lane	9	58,523	28,213	3,037	---	31,250	14	8,218	48	48,992
Other counties	19	19,758	683	91	---	774	---	---	24	11,245
	402	1,776,157	561,040	44,220	55,283	660,543	96	125,102	1,321	776,921
South Carolina:										
Chesterfield	4	3,252	150	---	---	150	2	2,890	8	1,700
York	5	29,855	14,556	450	6,516	21,522	6	8,670	39	23,503
Other counties	6	21,846	14,331	6,214	50	20,595	5	7,064	39	12,917
	15	54,953	29,037	6,664	6,566	42,267	13	18,624	86	38,120

Value of products, expenditures, and employment at gold, silver, lead, copper, and zinc mines in the United States in 1935, by States and counties - continued

State and county	Number of mines	Value of products	Expenditures				Salaried employees 1/		Wage earners	
			Supplies and materials 2/	Fuel	Purchased electric current	Total	Number	Salaries	Number 3/	Wages
South Dakota:										
Custer	13	16,344	12,397	2,605	---	15,002	2	1,400	32	15,064
Lawrence	23	19,846,556	2,848,760	248,749	62,663	3,160,172	172	661,616	2,247	4,039,584
Pennington	33	22,580	44,554	12,488	---	57,042	5	5,800	145	108,238
	69	19,885,480	2,905,711	263,842	62,663	3,232,216	179	668,816	2,424	4,162,886
Tennessee	5	2,267,468	551,214	7,626	359,688	918,528	71	228,544	960	928,543
Texas	4	771,543	130,900	18,696	---	149,596	29	46,591	237	214,432
Utah:										
Beaver	23	22,391	7,601	879	8,846	17,326	8	4,377	46	44,971
Box Elder	14	47,560	13,913	2,875	54	16,842	2	1,510	32	27,958
Garfield	9	5,681	865	200	---	1,065	---	---	12	2,968
Grand	14	5,690	885	162	---	1,047	---	---	6	---
Iron	10	19,187	5,259	761	---	6,020	4	6,400	14	17,568
Juab	35	822,187	82,641	10,547	21,845	115,033	23	56,237	356	165,055
Millard	10	15,770	1,535	140	---	1,675	---	---	10	9,512
Pirite	12	132,718	23,618	1,862	7,049	32,529	7	11,405	97	59,621
Salt Lake	37	14,208,384	2,055,362	122,353	739,467	2,917,182	143	451,028	2,181	3,075,884
Summit	7	1,700,500	280,580	---	111,683	392,263	27	89,175	524	665,214
Tooele	52	1,252,397	159,450	18,039	60,893	238,382	35	77,696	407	487,529
Utah	21	1,736,962	196,935	3,940	131,587	332,462	43	74,689	532	640,855
Wasatch	8	758,060	492,476	---	19,998	512,474	38	61,850	307	432,360
Other counties	14	1,147	265	71	---	336	---	---	4	---
	266	20,728,624	3,321,385	161,829	1,101,422	4,584,636	330	834,367	4,528	5,629,495
Washington:										
Chelan	27	6,665	502	59	---	561	---	---	12	3,144
Ferry	32	115,532	31,172	6,659	---	37,831	11	15,611	75	38,370
Kittitas	22	8,955	765	507	---	1,272	1	950	15	2,625
Okanogan	42	57,578	5,644	614	---	6,258	2	2,790	64	7,820
Pend Oreille	6	195	57,464	1,622	363	59,449	5	15,230	34	46,265

Value of products, expenditures, and employment at gold, silver, lead, copper, and zinc mines in the United States in 1935, by States and counties - continued

State and county	Number of mines	Value of products	Expenditures				Salaried employees 1/		Wage earners	
			Supplies and materials 2/	Fuel	Purchased electric current	Total	Number	Salaries	Number 3/	Wages
Washington - continued:										
Snohomish	18	4,005	12	---	---	12	---	---	5	---
Stevens	54	71,512	15,554	4,492	---	20,046	5	5,580	49	18,251
Whatcom	6	1,703	14,088	7,368	---	21,456	1	2,642	22	33,889
Other counties	53	10,400	3,650	308	---	3,958	---	---	15	3,450
	260	276,545	128,851	21,629	363	150,843	25	42,803	291	153,814
Wisconsin	5	935,326	86,179	9,333	98,167	193,679	20	49,056	184	193,067
Wyoming:										
Albany	9	9,706	1,818	5,044	---	6,862	3	4,050	6	6,859
Carbon	7	3,576	10,952	971	---	11,923	1	300	14	8,387
Fremont	30	106,286	71,444	15,428	---	86,872	19	30,106	83	82,136
Other counties	13	1,198	485	---	---	485	---	---	4	452
	59	120,766	84,699	21,443	---	106,142	23	34,456	107	97,834
Other States 4/	19	14,700,742	1,901,764	138,882	578,473	2,619,119	268	733,069	2,605	2,593,416
Total United States ..	12,906	5/ 222,408,033	43,994,403	4,614,836	9,281,576	57,890,815	5,019	10,453,119	60,410	64,607,562

1/ Includes salaried officers, technical and supervisory employees, and all others on salaries, except employees at central administrative offices not connected with mine or plant.
2/ Includes cost of lumber or timber, iron and steel materials, explosives and oil used directly or sold to employees, water for boilers, machinery supplies, and all other supplies and materials necessary to maintain and operate the mine and plant.
3/ Number of wage earners determined by averaging the total number reported on pay rolls the fifteenth of each month.
4/ Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, and Virginia.
5/ Includes $2,961,112 for work or services.

Wage earners employed at gold, silver, lead, copper, and zinc mines in the United States in 1935, by States and counties

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
Alabama	95	104	106	106	117	113	121	123	116	104	95	95	108
Alaska	1,534	1,645	1,687	2,471	3,465	3,935	4,854	4,735	4,609	3,021	1,890	1,590	2,953
Arizona:													
Cochise	1,106	1,091	1,080	1,077	1,070	1,228	1,205	1,195	1,158	1,210	1,228	1,198	1,154
Gila	239	259	266	288	315	303	285	300	302	973	1,111	1,154	483
Graham	---	---	---	---	2	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Greenlee	13	13	22	25	38	41	13	12	11	2	---	---	16
Maricopa	35	22	60	70	100	124	104	70	50	41	31	30	61
Mohave	505	532	551	607	626	632	474	465	587	533	570	505	549
Pima	929	954	980	1,045	1,081	1,073	366	464	1,028	1,165	1,199	1,200	957
Pinal	700	731	757	780	790	792	508	753	780	751	760	751	738
Santa Cruz	229	253	277	273	321	316	283	277	257	253	240	237	268
Yavapai	1,327	1,416	1,447	1,431	1,757	2,032	1,863	1,630	1,483	1,518	1,481	1,426	1,568
Yuma	30	48	130	292	221	127	83	71	119	105	55	31	109
	5,113	5,319	5,570	5,888	6,321	6,669	5,184	5,237	5,775	6,551	6,675	6,532	5,903
Arkansas	16	16	16	16	11	11	8	14	17	20	27	16	16
California:													
Amador	267	329	529	578	657	726	809	832	837	864	887	872	682
Butte	463	432	488	489	468	503	491	472	509	540	490	551	491
Calaveras	759	778	843	840	832	866	812	736	762	798	863	860	812
Eldorado	766	745	804	842	814	804	869	894	875	905	909	888	843
Fresno	87	112	84	86	91	71	50	56	55	44	44	49	69
Humboldt	39	42	43	52	51	59	44	45	43	42	31	28	43
Imperial	33	37	33	29	26	29	28	21	20	37	48	39	32
Inyo	223	234	240	222	229	230	230	236	266	236	237	199	232
Kern	395	431	496	641	666	673	591	613	659	639	576	575	580
Los Angeles	102	92	119	133	128	120	128	132	128	103	80	95	113
Madera	46	45	46	43	44	45	46	58	44	36	28	25	42
Mariposa	292	335	332	341	349	358	378	358	330	336	333	300	337
Merced	119	133	132	131	130	117	80	111	124	138	141	142	125
Mono	87	95	110	101	94	94	153	166	185	166	106	95	121
Nevada	2,276	2,330	2,421	2,503	2,561	2,587	2,629	2,711	2,668	2,689	2,632	2,525	2,544
Placer	524	549	597	627	666	686	646	721	699	649	640	641	637

Wage earners employed at gold, silver, lead, copper, and zinc mines in the United States in 1935, by States and counties - continued

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
California - continued:													
Plumas	215	222	236	237	270	308	358	473	554	661	650	621	400
Riverside	98	110	101	124	145	133	118	107	111	121	134	99	117
Sacramento	396	427	433	410	448	482	468	437	404	415	404	386	426
San Bernardino	254	259	295	279	268	281	248	253	265	248	220	191	255
San Diego	30	24	25	4	13	10	14	11	13	2	9	17	14
Shasta	709	681	733	648	666	556	491	478	448	397	491	630	577
Sierra	370	402	466	482	544	587	680	715	718	678	606	461	559
Siskiyou	560	602	576	574	537	507	504	451	448	477	560	548	529
Stanislaus	38	41	44	47	46	44	45	50	48	45	38	37	44
Trinity	316	341	407	378	414	390	390	402	355	387	329	309	368
Tuolumne	615	569	449	384	378	399	448	469	427	432	579	704	488
Ventura	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32
Yuba	388	372	401	407	403	419	424	438	452	448	374	349	406
Other counties	85	91	76	67	69	75	112	134	142	127	130	116	103
	10,584	10,892	11,591	11,731	12,039	12,191	12,316	12,612	12,621	12,692	12,601	12,384	12,021
Colorado:													
Boulder	301	321	372	404	414	443	476	489	484	510	513	485	434
Chaffee	31	29	39	49	62	88	83	76	69	66	45	45	57
Clear Creek	304	327	331	361	363	452	426	458	404	418	384	381	384
Dolores	30	32	46	49	52	50	44	52	39	47	47	44	44
Eagle	290	291	303	300	291	414	332	356	340	344	361	356	331
Gilpin	389	383	397	401	439	524	502	485	455	443	414	402	436
Gunnison	51	43	57	50	89	98	111	95	87	90	77	61	76
Jefferson	19	24	29	34	38	41	35	35	31	31	27	7	29
Lake	192	193	198	181	201	219	268	254	264	248	228	215	222
La Plata	37	37	36	37	43	52	79	78	69	71	57	51	54
Mineral	56	55	56	55	57	58	52	44	40	41	48	48	51
Ouray	82	84	84	94	91	95	110	107	110	118	111	113	100
Park	480	427	458	538	569	683	706	716	661	675	594	558	589
Pitkin	99	98	99	101	113	118	118	109	107	105	97	97	105
San Juan	157	174	177	170	197	280	378	370	343	339	349	360	274
San Miguel	117	159	173	212	230	253	254	276	270	274	242	223	223
Summit	74	71	91	107	113	145	186	187	188	185	131	130	134
Teller	1,257	1,243	1,234	1,229	1,286	1,348	1,437	1,416	1,435	1,417	1,370	1,348	1,335
Other counties	513	560	554	586	655	702	746	791	844	848	797	733	696
	4,479	4,551	4,734	4,958	5,303	6,063	6,343	6,394	6,240	6,270	5,892	5,657	5,574

Wage earners employed at gold, silver, lead, copper, and zinc mines in the United States in 1935, by States and counties - continued

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
Georgia:													
Lumpkin	20	18	21	27	41	41	34	38	36	23	21	16	28
Other counties	14	16	35	43	40	31	4	7	2	13	17	12	20
	34	34	56	70	81	72	38	45	38	36	38	28	48
Idaho:													
Ada	3	6	9	15	20	19	15	8	7	8	3	1	10
Adams	---	---	---	4	4	57	60	20	23	27	45	42	24
Benewah	---	---	---	---	2	7	9	9	5	6	4	3	4
Blaine	5	9	9	13	18	21	26	36	34	24	15	8	18
Boise	98	112	157	199	313	308	265	220	221	178	158	134	197
Bonner	18	18	18	18	19	19	21	22	13	41	40	40	24
Bonneville	---	---	2	2	11	14	14	10	4	4	3	---	5
Boundary	---	---	---	---	2	3	8	8	6	6	6	6	4
Butte	---	---	2	2	---	---	5	5	5	3	---	---	1
Camas	---	---	1	1	32	43	45	42	30	26	4	---	19
Clearwater	20	18	22	25	36	91	50	34	42	49	46	14	37
Custer	27	29	29	36	53	72	73	63	55	56	45	38	48
Elmore	194	205	193	219	280	312	273	259	198	152	117	103	209
Gem	2	2	2	9	14	21	14	13	13	9	9	8	10
Idaho	234	248	290	370	441	484	582	552	507	498	420	345	414
Jerome	2	4	4	7	9	19	8	7	7	5	1	1	6
Latah	3	2	6	15	10	12	9	8	8	5	5	1	7
Lemhi	61	66	89	130	164	199	169	148	129	100	70	63	116
Nez Perce	---	---	---	6	8	1	---	1	1	1	1	1	2
Owyhee	8	12	15	36	61	93	88	70	75	57	37	29	48
Power	3	5	3	5	6	6	6	6	6	3	---	---	4
Shoshone	2,249	2,253	2,314	2,335	2,356	2,479	2,510	2,527	2,509	2,524	2,579	2,539	2,431
Twin Falls	3	3	8	9	36	34	4	2	2	2	1	1	9
Valley	74	73	70	85	110	119	123	107	94	95	79	76	92
Washington	4	1	9	9	13	16	19	19	18	18	8	6	12
Other counties	---	---	2	8	4	5	6	5	7	6	6	5	3
	3,008	3,066	3,254	3,558	4,022	4,454	4,402	4,201	4,019	3,903	3,702	3,464	3,754
Kansas	1,151	1,183	1,185	1,209	1,077	592	760	825	1,089	1,105	1,276	1,284	1,061

Wage earners employed at gold, silver, lead, copper, and zinc mines in the United States in 1935, by States and counties - continued

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
Missouri:													
Jasper	96	105	202	99	88	117	118	130	137	156	237	296	148
Newton	49	51	49	50	52	52	99	95	55	14	27	30	52
St. Francois	1,783	1,783	1,784	1,784	1,782	1,779	1,777	1,780	1,778	1,768	1,765	1,764	1,777
Other counties	10	10	12	42	48	48	48	48	44	42	42	12	34
	1,938	1,949	2,047	1,975	1,970	1,996	2,042	2,053	2,014	1,980	2,071	2,102	2,011
Montana:													
Beaverhead	60	119	126	151	175	168	174	187	166	160	148	131	147
Broadwater	81	104	128	139	170	189	147	172	149	135	116	110	137
Cascade	---	2	5	10	15	16	19	19	16	16	23	18	13
Deer Lodge	24	33	36	43	44	43	47	50	56	50	40	48	43
Fergus	2	8	15	22	25	23	20	21	18	13	5	4	15
Granite	256	273	299	324	360	390	412	452	409	380	341	329	352
Jefferson	217	283	340	357	350	342	357	362	346	324	309	259	321
Lewis and Clark	254	276	351	374	428	485	477	490	517	447	433	407	412
Lincoln	23	27	30	27	38	55	47	33	41	33	28	22	34
Madison	276	326	373	324	367	383	376	388	369	371	327	284	347
Mineral	9	21	33	37	45	52	50	35	33	33	22	17	32
Missoula	14	30	37	47	46	40	33	34	30	26	8	8	29
Park	107	95	106	125	127	127	154	155	150	134	129	105	126
Phillips	66	80	84	102	135	149	123	149	168	184	163	169	131
Powell	86	106	135	179	209	240	257	270	332	306	229	217	214
Ravalli	10	11	17	19	22	19	18	14	14	---	---	---	12
Sanders	34	34	34	35	39	35	36	40	49	54	58	62	42
Silver Bow	4,173	4,249	4,432	4,519	4,349	4,310	4,441	4,501	4,670	4,646	4,721	4,954	4,497
Other counties	40	43	51	54	53	52	51	47	43	40	40	39	46
	5,732	6,120	6,632	6,888	6,997	7,118	7,239	7,419	7,576	7,352	7,140	7,183	6,950

Miners employed at gold, silver, lead, copper, and zinc mines in 1925, by states and counties -- continued

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
Missouri:													
Iron	60	105	202	99	88	117	118	120	[illegible]	[illegible]	287	108	148
Madison	40	51	49	50	32	33	40	50	[illegible]	[illegible]	32	30	32
St. Francois	1,752	1,923	1,784	1,784	1,782	1,778	1,777	1,780	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,788	1,788	1,777
Other counties	10	15	24	24	48	48	48	48	[illegible]	[illegible]	48	48	34
Total	1,862	2,094	2,059	2,157	2,150	2,176	2,183	2,198	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,155	2,174	2,091
Montana:													
Beaverhead	60	110	126	121	172	108	174	187	[illegible]	[illegible]	188	171	147
Broadwater	31	104	128	130	120	120	140	138	[illegible]	[illegible]	140	140	132
Cascade	--	5	5	10	12	50	50	50	[illegible]	[illegible]	50	50	40
Deer Lodge	44	65	66	64	44	44	44	50	[illegible]	[illegible]	50	50	50
Fergus	3	8	15	25	20	20	20	20	[illegible]	[illegible]	20	20	19
Granite	245	225	285	432	320	320	320	320	[illegible]	[illegible]	320	320	304
Jefferson	40	80	140	120	120	120	120	120	[illegible]	[illegible]	120	120	112
Lewis and Clark	120	120	120	147	200	200	200	200	[illegible]	[illegible]	200	200	174
Lincoln	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	2	2	2
Madison	320	320	320	320	320	320	320	320	[illegible]	[illegible]	320	320	320
Meagher	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	4	4	4
Mineral	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	1	1
Missoula	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	1	1
Park	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	[illegible]	[illegible]	120	120	120
Phillips	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	1	1
Powell	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	[illegible]	[illegible]	100	100	100
Ravalli	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	1	1
Sanders	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	4	4	4
Silver Bow	2,934	2,900	2,832	2,780	2,783	2,777	2,780	2,780	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,780	2,780	2,777
Other counties	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	[illegible]	[illegible]	52	52	52
Total	3,969	4,127	4,259	4,309	4,383	4,417	4,457	4,493	[illegible]	[illegible]	4,493	4,493	4,390

Wage earners employed at gold, silver, lead, copper, and zinc mines in the United States in 1935, by States and counties - continued

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
Nevada:													
Churchill	19	16	20	4	19	21	20	22	25	29	29	29	21
Clark	150	140	180	203	156	148	124	124	131	138	135	121	146
Elko	92	91	109	113	161	169	186	201	277	249	281	271	183
Esmeralda	143	194	224	238	226	233	234	299	315	334	318	254	251
Eureka	54	64	75	79	81	85	123	103	110	88	86	62	84
Humboldt	92	88	96	121	142	149	170	143	130	118	117	83	121
Lander	97	96	123	143	148	188	219	230	241	193	180	150	167
Lincoln	223	351	354	409	398	391	381	379	356	375	378	357	363
Lyon	274	257	271	310	354	389	327	285	334	350	336	279	314
Mineral	103	102	111	100	90	96	141	141	153	119	116	140	118
Nye	600	568	577	612	638	663	639	726	737	746	729	679	660
Pershing	88	101	92	118	170	163	155	154	123	121	126	127	128
Storey	196	190	213	202	215	222	279	337	327	319	247	222	248
Washoe	18	19	22	19	17	16	20	19	17	39	43	54	25
White Pine	698	727	712	741	750	773	820	835	873	923	942	928	810
Other counties	15	15	15	16	19	18	21	37	36	41	37	23	24
	2,862	3,019	3,194	3,428	3,584	3,724	3,859	4,035	4,185	4,182	4,100	3,779	3,663
New Mexico:													
Catron	201	186	165	160	247	308	308	280	261	292	292	300	250
Colfax	49	48	48	71	73	83	77	73	79	76	76	78	69
Grant	484	506	541	554	525	547	487	492	447	422	409	386	483
Hidalgo	33	29	30	48	37	30	47	47	38	35	25	12	34
Lincoln and Luna	85	82	88	85	89	92	87	90	83	78	71	72	84
Otero	10	10	11	10	10	12	12	10	9	8	8	8	10
Santa Fe	5	6	4	25	45	59	58	43	44	40	9	10	29
Sierra	84	82	93	95	100	103	102	88	82	84	87	87	91
Socorro	75	75	84	76	82	81	84	79	78	75	64	62	76
Other counties	844	845	845	846	857	882	854	854	854	844	851	862	853
	1,870	1,869	1,909	1,970	2,065	2,197	2,116	2,056	1,975	1,954	1,892	1,877	1,979
North Carolina	122	146	175	199	192	158	230	219	218	139	123	132	171
Oklahoma	2,257	2,473	2,456	2,515	1,305	2,058	2,354	2,385	2,644	2,753	2,864	2,914	2,415

Wage earners employed at gold, silver, lead, copper, and zinc mines in the United States in 1935, by States and counties - continued

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
Oregon:													
Baker	231	209	259	287	343	411	439	454	420	425	372	324	348
Coos	10	9	11	9	9	13	14	16	15	6	9	6	11
Curry	40	37	32	25	25	26	22	47	36	29	29	27	31
Douglas	66	65	66	55	51	58	41	38	32	30	35	62	50
Grant	75	88	125	154	159	208	251	210	182	209	146	136	162
Jackson	332	330	359	354	287	248	230	198	181	193	210	261	265
Josephine	307	318	349	367	442	476	456	447	439	355	310	323	382
Lane	31	36	38	35	35	24	34	46	67	97	69	64	48
Other counties	45	22	30	29	35	31	21	20	15	14	16	13	24
	1,137	1,114	1,269	1,315	1,386	1,495	1,508	1,476	1,387	1,358	1,196	1,216	1,321
South Carolina:													
Chesterfield	1	14	15	14	22	8	8	8	8	---	---	---	8
York	21	32	52	56	57	57	58	58	42	8	8	8	39
Other counties	34	38	39	42	41	44	38	33	33	45	43	43	39
	56	84	106	112	120	109	104	99	83	53	51	51	86
South Dakota:													
Custer	---	---	32	33	48	53	69	77	40	27	5	---	32
Lawrence	2,261	2,254	2,247	2,220	2,216	2,265	2,276	2,252	2,252	2,227	2,251	2,244	2,247
Pennington	89	121	147	156	145	164	173	159	160	149	152	127	145
	2,350	2,375	2,426	2,409	2,409	2,482	2,518	2,488	2,452	2,403	2,408	2,371	2,424
Texas	224	221	215	220	242	264	265	253	238	249	229	228	237
Utah:													
Beaver	15	15	18	21	57	68	62	64	63	56	54	58	46
Box Elder	16	16	19	25	31	38	42	42	39	41	40	31	32
Garfield	8	9	11	11	15	16	17	14	14	12	7	5	12
Grand	---	---	4	10	8	12	11	8	8	4	3	1	6
Iron	---	---	4	4	22	24	29	29	27	21	5	2	14
Juab	320	325	363	383	361	369	367	364	364	352	355	346	356
Millard	---	---	2	16	17	22	24	24	5	5	2	---	10
Piute	61	65	70	72	80	95	111	126	126	135	119	109	97
Salt Lake	2,088	2,084	2,108	2,125	2,167	2,240	2,210	2,245	2,240	2,232	2,224	2,212	2,181

Wage earners employed at gold, silver, lead, copper, and zinc mines in the United States in 1935, by States and counties - continued

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
Utah - continued:													
Summit	487	484	485	491	499	523	526	541	550	548	587	564	524
Tooele	362	364	368	387	395	404	425	420	433	447	438	437	407
Utah	490	479	476	522	578	592	661	590	520	500	497	480	532
Wasatch	252	254	243	242	270	289	303	306	317	332	450	433	307
Other counties	2	3	1	3	8	9	8	9	10	4	1	---	4
	4,101	4,098	4,172	4,312	4,508	4,701	4,796	4,782	4,716	4,689	4,782	4,678	4,528
Washington:													
Chelan	2	4	9	9	12	15	7	20	14	16	15	21	12
Ferry	49	53	67	77	76	82	83	75	87	86	86	74	75
Kittitas	3	3	6	12	36	38	29	18	25	4	2	1	15
Okanogan	4	3	65	78	86	92	87	87	73	63	64	62	64
Pend Oreille	2	2	9	9	20	30	32	34	39	61	74	89	34
Snohomish	---	---	1	9	11	11	11	8	7	2	1	---	5
Stevens	33	28	52	77	81	81	57	41	49	40	26	25	49
Whatcom	14	14	14	14	6	10	28	36	50	38	17	18	22
Other counties	6	15	26	28	33	24	17	15	17	14	8	4	15
	113	122	249	313	361	383	351	334	361	324	293	294	291
Wisconsin	181	185	188	186	186	166	181	177	182	189	184	199	184
Wyoming:													
Albany	3	2	---	2	3	14	14	13	13	4	1	---	6
Carbon	5	4	3	6	8	28	31	29	28	18	3	2	14
Fremont	63	60	52	72	96	104	126	124	111	81	54	53	83
Other counties	4	5	5	3	3	5	9	5	6	3	2	3	4
	75	71	60	83	110	151	180	171	158	106	60	58	107
Other States 1/	2,495	2,492	2,563	2,582	2,629	2,671	2,645	2,635	2,623	2,644	2,632	2,645	2,605
Total United States ..	51,527	53,148	55,860	58,514	60,500	63,773	64,414	64,768	65,336	64,077	62,221	60,777	60,410

1/ Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, and Virginia.

FOR USE IN
MORNING PAPERS
FEBRUARY 24, 1937.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
WASHINGTON

Census of Business: 1935 - in cooperation with the Bureau of Mines

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MICA INDUSTRY IN 1935

Mica mines in the United States in 1935 employed 250 wage earners and paid wages totalling $134,386. The number of wage earners was obtained by averaging the total reported on pay rolls on the fifteenth of each month. This procedure gives a somewhat lower figure than the total number actually engaged in the production of mica during the year for nearly 300 were employed in the peak months. More than half of the industry is centralized in North Carolina with New Hampshire and Connecticut also important producing centers. Salaried officers, technical and supervisory employees, and others working on a salary basis in mica production in 1935 totalled 27 with salaries amounting to $32,157. Expenditures for supplies and materials, fuel, and purchased electric current amounted to $95,822. Supplies and materials comprised 75 percent of the total; fuel, 6 percent; and purchased electric current, 19 percent. The value of products of the mica industry in 1935 was $278,560. This total represents about 70 percent of the total output of mica in 1935; the remaining 30 percent was largely material produced as a by-product of feldspar mining for which no separate data on expenditures and employment are available.

These data are based upon replies courteously furnished by mine operators to certain special questions carried on the Bureau of Mines' report form for 1935, by cooperative arrangement with the Bureau of the Census.

A general Census of Business was taken by the Bureau of the Census for the year 1935. This project, known as the Census of Business, was planned to provide dependable information on all branches of American business not regularly covered by other divisions of the Census Bureau, such as Manufactures and Agriculture, or by other agencies of the Federal government. For mines and quarries, the canvass included not only data on production and value but also cost of materials, fuel and power, wages paid, and number and total compensation of salaried employees. To avoid duplication of statistical inquiries, it was arranged that these supplementary questions should be added to the Bureau of Mines' annual report form for the year 1935. The Bureau of Mines has been responsible for their collection and tabulation, with the aid of funds contributed by the Bureau of the Census and in collaboration with F. A. Gosnell, Chief Statistician, Census of Business.

The returns received are believed to be sufficiently accurate to indicate the total volume of expenditures for supplies, salaries, and wages made by the mineral industries, but in most cases do not justify the computation of per-ton costs for the items listed. Note also that many items of cost are not included, such as royalties, depletion, depreciation, interest on debentures, insurance, taxes, workmen's compensation, reserves for uninsurable hazards, and other administrative and selling expenses. It is therefore impossible to compute the total cost of production or the margin, if any, between sales realization and cost.

Detailed data summarized in the following tables were compiled by M.A. Cornthwaite of the staff of the Bureau of Mines under the supervision of H.H. Hughes, Mineral Production and Economics Division.

Value of products, expenditures, and employment at mica mines in the United States in 1935, by States

State	Value of products	Expenditures				Salaried employees 3/		Wage earners	
		Supplies and materials 2/	Fuel	Purchased electric current	Total	Number	Salaries	Number 4/	Wages
North Carolina	$192,912	$52,290	$1,808	$14,222	$68,320	16	$21,000	137	$62,612
Connecticut and New Hampshire	76,886	17,826	2,603	3,857	24,286	8	10,417	106	65,961
California, Colorado, and South Dakota	8,762	2,083	1,133	- -	3,216	3	740	7	5,813
Total United States ..	278,560	72,199	5,544	18,079	95,822	27	32,157	250	134,386

1/ Figures in the table cover data for mines reporting about 70 percent of the total output; the remaining 30 percent was largely material produced as a by-product of feldspar mining for which no separate data on expenditures and employment are available.

2/ Includes cost of lumber and timber, iron and steel materials, explosives and oil used directly or sold to employees, water for boilers, machinery supplies, and all other supplies and materials necessary to maintain and operate the mine.

3/ Includes salaried officers, technical and supervisory employees, and all others on salaries, except employees at central administrative offices not connected with mine.

4/ Number of wage earners determined by averaging the total number reported on pay rolls the fifteenth of each month.

Wage earners employed at mica mines in the United States in 1935, by months

State	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
North Carolina	92	86	118	148	144	138	140	150	160	164	160	140	137
Connecticut and New Hampshire	102	107	101	103	107	113	96	94	103	115	117	115	106
California, Colorado, and South Dakota ...	2	3	7	11	7	11	7	7	7	7	7	5	7
Total United States .	196	196	226	262	258	262	243	251	270	286	284	260	250

FOR USE IN
MORNING PAPERS
APRIL 30, 1937

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
WASHINGTON

Census of Business: 1935 - in cooperation with the Bureau of Mines

MISCELLANEOUS MINING INDUSTRIES IN 1935

Statistics of value of products, expenditures, and employment in abrasive stones, asbestos, mercury, potash, pumice, tripoli, and other miscellaneous mining industries can be shown only as totals for the United States. The value of products of these industries collectively, however, amounted to $26,159,720, and expenditures for supplies and materials, fuel, and purchased electric current were $7,251,173. Salaried employees totaled 927, and wage earners 6,028 with salaries and wages amounting to $2,135,702 and $6,680,532 respectively. The growth of the domestic potash industry is shown by the figures. Four operations in 1935 employed 1,271 wage earners and reported products valued at $4,240,273. Data for miscellaneous stone production are combined in a total for the United States due to lack of complete coverage of these operations.

These data are based upon replies courteously furnished by mine operators to certain special questions carried on the Bureau of Mines' report form for 1935, by cooperative arrangement with the Bureau of the Census.

A general Census of Business was taken by the Bureau of the Census for the year 1935. This project, known as the Census of Business, was planned to provide dependable information on all branches of American business not regularly covered by other divisions of the Census Bureau, such as Manufactures and Agriculture, or by other agencies of the Federal government. For mines and quarries, the canvass included not only data on production and value but also cost of materials, fuel and power, wages paid, and number and total compensation of salaried employees. To avoid duplication of statistical inquiries, it was arranged that these supplementary questions should be added to the Bureau of Mines' annual report form for the year 1935. The Bureau of Mines has been responsible for their collection and tabulation, with the aid of funds contributed by the Bureau of the Census and in collaboration with F. A. Gosnell, Chief Statistician, Census of Business.

The returns received are believed to be sufficiently accurate to indicate the total volume of expenditures for supplies, salaries, and wages made by the mineral industries, but in most cases do not justify the computation of per-ton costs for the items listed. Note also that many items of cost are not included, such as royalties, depletion, depreciation, interest on debentures, insurance, taxes, workmen's compensation, reserves for uninsurable hazards, and other administrative and selling expenses. It is therefore impossible to compute the total cost of production or the margin, if any, between sales realization and cost.

Detailed data summarized in the following tables were compiled by A.E. Davis, H.M. Meyer, and A.T. Coons of the staff of the Bureau of Mines under the supervision of H.H. Hughes, Mineral Production and Economics Division.

Value of products, expenditures, and employment in miscellaneous mining industries in the United States in 1935

	Number of operations	Value of products	Expenditures				Salaried employees 1/		Wage earners	
			Supplies and materials 2/	Fuel	Purchased electric current	Total	Number	Salaries	Number 3/	Wages
Abrasive stones 4/	16	$464,799	$112,556	$10,816	$14,682	$138,054	13	$16,712	209	$168,444
Asbestos	7	261,046	70,256	2,252	18,573	91,081	14	36,309	85	78,491
Mercury	43	990,499	226,878	82,207	21,352	330,437	100	86,550	451	385,459
Potash	4	4,240,273	793,063	745,243	49,187	1,587,393	231	603,868	1,271	1,796,103
Pumice	22	245,606	18,235	9,987	1,470	29,692	12	14,321	77	65,044
Tripoli	9	374,273	103,902	20,136	8,314	132,352	16	32,127	116	92,677
Other industries 5/	413	19,583,224	3,658,840	629,429	653,895	4,942,164	541	1,345,815	3,819	4,094,314

1/ Includes salaried officers, technical and supervisory employees, and all others on salaries, except employees at central administrative offices not connected with operation.
2/ Includes cost of lumber or timber, iron and steel materials, explosives and oil used directly or sold to employees, water for boilers, machinery supplies, and all other supplies and materials necessary to maintain the operation.
3/ Number of wage earners determined by averaging the total number reported on pay rolls the fifteenth of each month.
4/ Grindstones, oilstones, whetstones, pulpstones, scythestones, hones, and rubbing stones.
5/ Boron, bromine and iodine, diatomite, emery, garnet, greensand marl, magnesite, magnesium salts, manganese, molybdenum, natural sodium compounds, miscellaneous stone, and vermiculite.

Wage earners employed in miscellaneous mining industries in the United States in 1935, by months

State	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
Abrasive stones 1/	168	170	140	145	213	263	283	237	257	225	213	167	209
Asbestos	54	50	60	57	105	114	128	131	121	106	47	53	85
Mercury	389	385	416	428	441	456	476	500	489	491	478	460	451
Potash	1,100	1,200	1,198	1,349	1,359	1,380	1,246	1,247	1,263	1,298	1,305	1,300	1,271
Pumice	64	70	87	82	91	93	73	73	75	71	70	71	77
Tripoli	99	119	125	121	130	119	113	113	113	114	121	103	116
Other industries 2/	2,969	3,032	3,250	3,508	4,059	4,277	4,295	4,118	4,009	4,389	4,235	3,824	3,829

1/ Grindstones, oilstones, whetstones, pulpstones, scythestones, hones, and rubbing stones.
2/ Boron, bromine and iodine, diatomite, emery, garnet, greensand marl, magnesite, magnesium salts, manganese, molybdenum, natural sodium compounds, miscellaneous stone, and vermiculite.

FOR USE IN
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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
WASHINGTON

Census of Business: 1935 - in cooperation with the Bureau of Mines

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NATIVE ASPHALT AND BITUMEN INDUSTRY IN 1935

Mines and quarries of native asphalt and bitumen provided employment for nearly 500 persons in 1935 and paid wages and salaries totaling $565,384. The average number of wage-earners, including part-time workers, was 386; salaried employees of the industry numbered 91. Wages paid in 1935 totaled $327,582; salaries amounted to $237,802. The number of wage-earners was obtained by averaging the total reported on pay rolls on the fifteenth of each month. The total number of wage-earners reached a maximum of 542 in June, 1935; and a minimum of 283 in August. Expenditures for supplies and materials amounted in 1935 to $441,464; expenditures for fuel to $45,667; and for purchased electric current to $21,166. Supplies and materials accordingly comprised 87 percent of the total expenditures listed; fuel 9 percent; and purchased electric current 4 percent. In 1935 there were 17 independent enterprises producing 314,109 short tons of rock asphalt, valued at $1,449,406; and 33,288 tons of gilsonite and wurtzilite, valued at $699,355.

These data are based on replies courteously furnished by mine and quarry operators to certain special questions carried on the Bureau of Mines' report for 1935, by cooperative arrangement with the Bureau of the Census.

A general Census of Business was taken by the Bureau of the Census for the year 1935. This project, known as the Census of Business, was planned to provide dependable information on all branches of American business not regularly covered by other divisions of the Census Bureau, such as Manufactures and Agriculture, or by other agencies of the Federal government. For mines and quarries, the canvass included not only data on production and value but also cost of materials, fuel and power, wages paid, and number and total compensation of salaried employees. To avoid duplication of statistical inquiries, it was arranged that these supplementary questions should be added to the Bureau of Mines' annual report form for the year 1935. The Bureau of Mines has been responsible for their collection and tabulation, with the aid of funds contributed by the Bureau of the Census and in collaboration with F. A. Gosnell, Chief Statistician, Census of Business.

The returns received are believed to be sufficiently accurate to indicate the total volume of expenditures for supplies, salaries, and wages made by the native asphalt and bitumen industry, but in most cases do not justify the computation of per-ton costs for the items listed. It should be remembered that many items of cost are not included, such as royalties, depletion, depreciation, interest on obligations, insurance, taxes, workers' compensation for accidents, reserves for uninsurable hazards and other administrative and selling expenses. It is therefore impossible to compute, on the basis of the figures furnished, the total cost of production or the margin, if any, between sales realization and cost.

Detailed data summarized in the following tables were compiled by A. H. Redfield of the staff of the Bureau of Mines under the supervision of G. R. Hopkins, Assistant Chief Economist, Petroleum Economics Division.

Summary of statistics of native asphalts and bitumens in the United States, 1925-35

Year	Number of operators	Number of mines and quarries operated	Production sold (short tons)	Value of production at mines and quarries	
				Total	Average per short ton
1925.....	20	23	554,850	$4,148,400	$7.48
1926.....	21	24	715,180	4,484,960	6.27
1927.....	20	23	839,040	5,605,850	6.68
1928.....	21	24	807,860	5,175,055	6.41
1929.....	21	25	804,027	5,470,493	6.80
1930.....	18	20	702,777	4,463,092	6.35
1931.....	16	18	503,383	2,930,451	5.82
1932.....	23	25	340,019	1,942,943	5.71
1933.....	22	24	313,135	1,705,310	5.45
1934.....	15	17	440,852	2,365,750	5.37
1935.....	17	19	347,397	2,148,761	6.19

Wage earners employed at native asphalt and bitumen mines and quarries in the United States in 1935, by months

State	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
Natural rock asphalt:													
Kentucky and Alabama...	103	178	234	210	299	337	113	95	121	157	234	124	185
Kansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma.....	13	11	17	16	17	17	16	16	16	15	16	15	15
Texas.....	42	37	43	40	45	43	39	39	41	39	39	37	40
California and New Mexico.....	15	20	13	25	38	21	36	27	20	73	45	27	30
Total rock asphalt	173	246	307	291	399	418	204	177	198	284	334	203	270
Gilsonite and wurtzilite:													
Utah.....	124	119	121	134	112	124	125	106	110	101	108	110	116
Total.....	297	365	428	425	511	542	329	283	308	385	442	313	386

Value of products, expenditures, and employment at native asphalt and bitumen mines and quarries in the United States in 1935, by States

State	Number of operations	Value of products	Expenditures				Salaried employees		Wage earners	
			Supplies and materials	Fuel	Purchased electric current	Total	Number	Salaries	Number	Wages
Natural rock asphalt:										
Kentucky and Alabama.....	4	$ 650,927	$ 97,028	$32,308	$ 8,876	$138,212	33	$125,333	185	$138,321
Kansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma....	3	432,157	96,687	1,855	7,235	105,777	10	12,415	15	11,430
Texas.....	3	241,442	116,608	7,293	3,864	127,765	21	35,125	40	30,533
California and New Mexico.....	3	124,880	27,500	2,461	421	30,382	7	19,250	30	23,072
Total rock asphalt.	13	1,449,406	337,823	43,917	20,396	402,136	71	192,123	270	203,356
Gilsonite and wurtzilite:										
Utah.....	6	699,325	103,641	1,750	770	106,161	20	45,679	116	124,226
Total.....	19	$2,148,761	$441,464	$45,667	$21,166	$508,297	91	$237,802	386	$327,582

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
WASHINGTON

Census of Business: 1935 - in cooperation with the Bureau of Mines

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NATURAL GAS INDUSTRY IN 1935

The field work involved in the operation and maintenance of the 54,000 gas wells in the United States provided employment for an average of 7,288 wage earners in 1935. In addition there were 2,780 officers, supervisory, technical, and clerical employees on salary at field offices.

Wages paid in 1935 amounted to $7,280,000, an average of about $1,000 per wage earner per year. Although many part-time wage earners were eliminated from the totals because their low earnings indicated other more lucrative sources of employment, the "average" wage of $1,000 is probably on the low side because of the inclusion of at least 1,000 part-time wage earners in some months. Total salaries paid to field employees in 1935 were $3,901,000.

Expenditures for supplies and materials at gas wells, excluding the cost of fuel and the initial costs of drilling new wells totaled $7,495,000 in 1935. Expenditures for fuel and electricity were $2,288,000 and $167,000 respectively.

The marketed production of natural gas in 1935 was 1,916,595,000,000 cubic feet, about half coming from the 54,000 "dry" gas wells, the remainder from the 330 odd thousand oil wells as casinghead gas. The value at the wells of the total quantity of natural gas marketed in 1935 was $110,402,000, at points of consumption $429,374,000.

These data are based upon replies courteously furnished by operators to certain special questions carried on the Bureau of Mines' report form for 1935, by cooperative arrangement with the Bureau of the Census.

A general Census of Business was taken by the Bureau of the Census for the year 1935. This project, known as the Census of Business, was planned to provide dependable information on all branches of American business not regularly covered by other divisions of the Census Bureau, such as Manufactures and Agriculture, or by other agencies of the Federal government. For mines and quarries, the canvass included not only data on production and value but also cost of materials, fuel and power, wages paid, and number and total compensation of salaried employees. To avoid duplication of statistical inquiries, it was arranged that these supplementary questions should be added to the Bureau of Mines' annual report form for the year 1935. The Bureau of Mines has been responsible for their collection and tabulation, with the aid of funds contributed by the Bureau of the Census and in collaboration with F. A. Gosnell, Chief Statistician, Census of Business.

The returns received are believed to be sufficiently accurate to indicate the total volume of expenditures for supplies, salaries, and wages made by the mineral industries, but in most cases do not justify the computation of unit costs for the items listed. Note also that many items of cost are not included, such as royalties, depletion, depreciation, interest on debentures, insurance, taxes, workmen's compensation, reserves for uninsurable hazards, and other administrative and selling expenses. It is therefore impossible to compute the total cost of production or the margin, if any, between sales realization and cost.

Detailed data summarized in the following tables were compiled by H. Backus of the staff of the Bureau of Mines under the supervision of G. R. Hopkins, Assistant Chief Economist, Petroleum Economics Division.

Summary of statistics of natural gas in the United States, 1925 - 1935

Year	Number of gas wells operated end of year	Marketed production (Millions of cubic feet)	Value of the production (thousands of dollars)		Number of domestic and commercial consumers
			At wells	At points of consumption	
1925	1/ 47,600	1,188,571	112,047	265,271	3,508,000
1926	1/ 49,000	1,313,019	124,693	300,168	3,731,000
1927	1/ 50,400	1,445,428	127,468	317,930	3,984,000
1928	1/ 51,500	1,568,139	139,898	363,726	4,344,000
1929	53,545	1,917,693	157,596	413,276	5,098,000
1930	55,020	1,943,421	147,048	416,090	5,448,000
1931	55,756	1,686,436	117,505	392,816	6,961,000
1932	54,160	1,555,990	98,985	384,632	7,037,000
1933	53,660	1,555,474	97,096	368,540	7,232,000
1934	2/ 54,130	1,770,721	106,438	395,378	7,566,000
1935	53,790	1,916,595	110,402	429,374	8,004,000

1/ Estimated
2/ Revised

Production, value, expenditures, and employment at natural-gas wells in the United States in 1935, by States.

State	Number of operating wells December 31, 1935	Marketed production (millions of cubic feet)	Value of the production (thousands of dollars)		Expenditures (thousands of dollars)			Wage earners		Salaried employees 3/	
			At wells	At points of consumption	Supplies and materials 1/	Fuel	Purchased electricity	Number 2/	Wages, (thousands of dollars)	Number	Salaries (thousands of dollars)
Arkansas.....	180	6,167	443	1,400	22	10	4/	27	26	14	23
California.....	30	284,109	19,916	81,485	9	3	2	8	10	4	6
Colorado.....	20	2,843	101	646	5	3	4/	5	5	3	5
Illinois.....	80	1,448	122	844	5	10	4/	9	5	6	5
Indiana.....	970	1,777	375	1,081	131	18	1	102	58	70	59
Kansas.....	2,700	57,125	2,925	18,153	269	50	10	353	218	212	283
Kentucky.....	2,340	39,738	4,819	17,730	124	75	6	372	174	177	259
Louisiana.....	1,370	249,450	8,756	46,468	99	20	4/	210	199	103	165
Michigan.....	170	4,203	422	1,973	22	15	4/	31	26	22	26
Mississippi....	110	9,643	426	2,259	3	10	4/	12	11	6	10
Missouri.....	140	609	87	282	2	10	4/	17	10	10	13
Montana.....	350	19,870	785	5,587	33	19	5	77	72	61	72
New Mexico.....	30	27,931	508	4,292	16	3	4/	6	4	4	6
New York.....	2,030	8,288	1,892	5,909	307	100	4	322	362	97	135
Ohio.....	6,400	49,592	8,158	24,179	750	250	10	1,118	1,225	426	714
Oklahoma.....	2,640	274,313	6,693	26,541	489	100	10	405	294	243	288
Pennsylvania...	19,270	94,464	20,282	39,434	2,125	800	40	1,760	1,890	528	706
Texas.....	2,000	642,366	13,233	101,046	586	200	29	443	314	177	234
Utah, Washington and South Dakota.....	30	244	16	120	6	3	4/	5	4	4	6
West Virginia..	12,820	115,772	19,612	45,820	2,000	567	50	1,980	2,350	593	850
Wyoming.....	110	26,643	831	4,125	492	22	4/	26	23	20	36
United States.	53,790	1,916,595	110,402	429,374	7,495	2,288	167	7,288	7,280	2,780	3,901

1/ Includes cost of repair parts, machinery supplies and all other materials and equipment necessary to maintain and operate the wells, but excludes cost of fuel and the initial costs of drilling new wells.

2/ Number of wage earners determined by averaging the total number reported on payrolls the fifteenth of each month.

3/ In the field only--salaried employees at central administrative offices included with those employed on crude petroleum.

4/ No purchases of electricity reported in partial coverage of the State.

Wage earners employed at natural-gas wells in the United States in 1935, by States and by months

State	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
Arkansas.....	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
California.....	3	3	14	13	15	14	13	5	4	4	4	4	8
Colorado.....	7	8	7	3	7	6	4	3	5	5	5	5	5
Illinois.....	8	8	8	4	12	4	12	8	8	20	12	12	9
Indiana.....	130	105	92	91	94	102	102	92	91	108	101	111	102
Kansas.....	301	399	314	301	294	340	353	314	353	451	445	353	353
Kentucky.....	261	200	393	296	565	249	258	421	429	582	435	383	372
Louisiana.....	195	186	223	166	161	161	230	179	243	277	259	243	210
Michigan.....	31	31	31	30	29	27	29	29	31	33	33	38	31
Mississippi.....	8	9	8	9	8	9	8	17	17	17	17	17	12
Missouri.....	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
Montana.....	57	59	59	63	83	77	83	81	93	89	87	89	77
New Mexico.....	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
New York.....	332	287	291	304	339	316	352	354	338	332	318	296	322
Ohio.....	1,194	1,143	1,103	1,097	1,046	1,034	1,080	1,057	1,389	1,000	1,109	1,166	1,118
Oklahoma.....	423	405	365	377	340	390	393	451	417	423	451	436	405
Pennsylvania.....	1,690	1,676	1,730	1,781	1,783	1,761	1,773	1,800	1,810	1,825	1,748	1,742	1,760
Texas.....	484	400	406	415	456	632	507	406	342	484	419	372	443
Utah, Washington and South Dakota.....	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	10	5	5
West Virginia.....	1,942	1,919	1,808	1,817	1,886	2,026	2,280	2,031	2,000	2,020	2,057	1,975	1,980
Wyoming.....	26	26	26	28	28	26	26	26	26	26	26	28	26
United States.....	7,147	6,919	6,933	6,850	7,201	7,228	7,557	7,328	7,650	7,750	7,586	7,325	7,288

Gas wells drilled in the United States in 1935, by States and by counties or districts 1/

State and county or district	Number of gas wells
Arkansas:	
Union	2
	2
Total, 1934	0
California:	
Buttonwillow	3
Delano	5
Goleta	2
Semi-Tropic	22
Tracy	2
	34
Total, 1934	2/
Colorado:	
La Plata	1
	1
Total, 1934	4
Illinois:	
	-
Total, 1934	1
Indiana:	
Daviess	7
Decatur	3
Delaware	1
Dubois	1
Gibson	10
Hancock	1
Henry	2
Jay	1
Knox	22
Lawrence	1

State and county or district	Number of gas wells
Indiana, cont'd:	
Madison	1
Marion	2
Martin	1
Perry	2
Pike	5
Rush	1
Spencer	1
Sullivan	9
Vigo	1
Washington	2
	74
Total, 1934	41
Kansas:	
Barber	2
Ellsworth	4
Grant	1
Greenwood	3
Harvey	3
McPherson	3
Morris	1
Reno	8
Rice	4
Rush	7
Sedgwick	1
Woodson	2
	39
Total, 1934	22

State and county or district	Number of gas wells
Kentucky:	
Hancock	6
Ohio	10
	16
Total, 1934	9
Louisiana:	
Gulf Coast:	
Bosco	1
Gillis	1
Hackberry	1
Port Barre	2
Starks	1
	6
Total, 1934	3
Northern:	
Bossier	7
Caddo	22
Catahoula	1
De Soto	7
Lincoln	1
Morehouse	7
Ouachita	35
Union	18
	98
Total, 1934	77
Total Louisiana:	
1935	104
1934	80

1/ From Oil & Gas Journal, except Michigan for 1934.

2/ Not reported.

Gas wells drilled in the United States in 1935, by States and by counties or districts 1/
Continued

State and county or district	Number of gas wells
Michigan:	
Gratiot	3
Isabella	24
Mecosta	53
Montcalm	19
Muskegon	3
Ogemaw	1
	103
1/ Total, 1934	47
Mississippi:	
Hinds	2
Rankin	1
	3
Total, 1934	7
Montana:	
Big Horn	3
Carbon	1
Fallon	1
Glacier	6
Hill	1
Liberty	1
Phillips	1
Toole	3
	17
Total, 1934	21
New Mexico:	
Eddy	1
Lea	1
San Juan	1
Torrance	1
	4
Total, 1934	13

State and county or district	Number of gas wells
Ohio:	
Central and eastern:	
Ashland	6
Athens	9
Belmont	2
Columbiana	2
Coshocton	6
Cuyshoga	3
Fairfield	10
Guernsey	12
Hocking	2
Holmes	9
Knox	8
Licking	2
Lorain	11
Medina	7
Meigs	21
Monroe	7
Muskingum	7
Noble	3
Perry	16
Pike	2
Richland	3
Scioto	1
Stark	33
Summit	8
Tuscarawas	11
Vinton	1
Washington	9
Wayne	3
	214
Total, 1934	412

State and county or district	Number of gas wells
Ohio, cont'd:	
Northwestern:	
Hardin	8
Logan	1
Seneca	14
Wyandot	8
	31
Total, 1934	21
Total Ohio:	
1935	245
1934	433
Oklahoma:	
Beckham	1
Caddo	1
Cleveland	1
Comanche	1
Creek	6
Garfield	1
Grady	2
Hughes	3
Jackson	1
Jefferson	1
Kay	3
Marshall	3
McIntosh	4
Muskogee	1
Okfuskee	11
Oklahoma	8
Okmulgee	14
Osage	6
Pittsburg	6

Gas wells drilled in the United States in 1935, by States and by counties or districts 1/
Continued

State and county or district	Number of gas wells
Oklahoma, cont'd:	
Pontotoc	10
Seminole	7
Stephens	11
Texas	2
Tulsa	6
	110
Total, 1934	91
Pennsylvania and New York:	
Butler-Armstrong	6
Southwest Pennsylvania	50
Venango-Clarion	5
	61
Total, 1934	61
Texas:	
Gulf Coast:	
Arriola	2
Cleveland	1
Coletto Creek	1
Conroe	1
Dickinson	1
Esperson	2
Hastings	2
High Island	1
Hull	1
Katy	1
Kingsville	1
Manvel	5
McFaddin	3

State and county or district	Number of gas wells
Texas, cont'd:	
Mykawa	1
Placedo	1
Pledger	4
Plymouth	1
Port Lavaca	1
Raccoon Bend	1
Refugio	1
Saxet	2
Sinton	1
South Houston	1
Thompsons	2
Tomball	17
Warden Range	1
	56
Total, 1934	82
Rest of State:	
Northern, central, eastern and southwestern:	
Anderson	13
Baldwin	1
Blas Uribe	2
Bruni	1
Brown	5
Burnell	4
Caesar	1
Callahan	3
Cass	1
Clay	1
Cole	5

State and county or district	Number of gas wells
Texas, cont'd:	
Coleman	3
Comanche	1
Cooke	1
Dinero	1
Dirks	1
Eastland	3
Freestone	1
Gov't Wells	10
Henderson	1
Hoffman	1
Jack	2
Kohler	1
Labbe	2
Laurel	1
Leon	2
Limestone	1
Loma Novio	4
Lopena	5
Lopez	3
Lucas	3
McCulloch	2
McNeill	1
Martinez	3
Mirando Valley	1
Montague	1
North Pettus	1
Palo Pinto	4
Rusk	5

Gas wells drilled in the United States in 1935, by States and by counties or districts 1/
Continued

State and county or district	Number of gas wells
Texas, cont'd:	
Samfordyce	3
Sandia	1
Seeligson	1
Seven Sisters	2
Shackelford	4
Throckmorton	3
Wilbarger	1
Young	1
Miscellaneous	13
	131
Total, 1934	146
Panhandle:	
Carson	15
Collingsworth	1
Gray	10
Hutchinson	8
Moore	22
Potter	2
Wheeler	22
	80
Total, 1934	58
West Texas:	
Andrews	1
Pecos	1
Ward	3
Winkler	4
	9
Total, 1934	5

State and county or district	Number of gas wells
Texas, cont'd:	
Total "Rest of State":	
1935	220
1934	209
Total Texas:	
1935	276
1934	291
Utah:	
Daggett	1
Emery	1
	2
Total, 1934	0
West Virginia:	
Boone	30
Cabell	33
Calhoun	37
Clay	6
Doddridge	2
Fayette	1
Gilmer	13
Hancock	3
Harrison	1
Kanawha	18
Lincoln	15
Logan	6
Marion	3
Marshall	5
Monongalia	7
Pleasants	2
Putnam	4
Raleigh	4
Ritchie	44

State and county or district	Number of gas wells
West Virginia, cont'd:	
Roane	33
Tyler	3
Wayne	4
Wetzel	7
Wirt	9
Wood	2
Miscellaneous	12
	304
Total, 1934	243
Wyoming:	
Carbon	1
Converse	1
Niobrara	1
Park	1
Sweetwater	2
	6
Total, 1934	9
United States:	
1935	1,401
1934	1,373

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
WASHINGTON

Census of Business: 1935 - in cooperation with the Bureau of Mines

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NATURAL GASOLINE INDUSTRY IN 1935

The natural gasoline industry provided employment for nearly 10,000 persons in 1935. The average number of wage earners, including part-time workers, was 7,997; salaried employees with headquarters at or near the plants numbered 1,052 on about December 15, 1935. It was not possible to obtain an exact separation of central office employees engaged primarily in natural-gasoline activities but 625 such salaried workers were counted for the principal producing States. Wages paid in 1935 totaled $10,567,000, plant salaries were $2,105,000, and the partial total of central office salaries was $1,752,000. The number of wage earners employed declined from 8,176 in January 1935 to 7,900 in December 1935, compared with an indicated increase of about 100 during 1934. The census of 1935, the first ever made for the natural gasoline industry separate from other activities in oil and gas, further revealed that plant expenditures for supplies and materials amounted to $8,885,000; expenditures for fuel, to $2,620,000; for electric current, $481,000; and for blending materials, $585,000. In 1935 there were 278 operating companies which operated 715 plants. The production totaled 1,651,986,000 gallons, valued at $70,940,000, from about 1,822,000,000,000 cubic feet of natural gas treated.

These data are based upon replies courteously furnished by plant operators to certain special questions carried on the Bureau of Mines' report form for 1935, by cooperative arrangement with the Bureau of the Census.

A general Census of Business was taken by the Bureau of the Census for the year 1935. This project, known as the Census of Business, was planned to provide dependable information on all branches of American business not regularly covered by other divisions of the Census Bureau, such as Manufactures and Agriculture, or by other agencies of the Federal government. For mines and quarries, the canvass included not only data on production and value but also cost of materials, fuel and power, wages paid, and number and total compensation of salaried employees. To avoid duplication of statistical inquiries, it was arranged that these supplementary questions should be added to the Bureau of Mines' annual report form for the year 1935. The Bureau of Mines has been responsible for their collection and tabulation, with the aid of funds contributed by the Bureau of the Census and in collaboration with F. A. Gosnell, Chief Statistician, Census of Business.

The returns received are believed to be sufficiently accurate to indicate the total volume of expenditures for supplies, salaries, and wages made by the mineral industries, but in most cases do not justify the computation of per-unit costs for the items listed. Note also that many items of cost are not included, such as royalties, depletion, depreciation, interest on debentures, insurance, taxes, workmen's compensation, reserves for uninsurable hazards, and other administrative and selling expenses. It is therefore impossible to compute the total cost of production or the margin, if any, between sales realization and cost.

Detailed data summarized in the following tables were compiled by E. M. Seeley of the staff of the Bureau of Mines under the supervision of G. R. Hopkins, Assistant Chief Economist, Petroleum Economics Division.

Summary of statistics of natural gasoline in the United States, 1925 - 1935

Year	Number of operators	Number of plants operated	Capacity of operating plants on January 1 (thousands of gallons daily)	Production (thousands of gallons)	Value of the production at plants	
					Total (thousands of dollars)	Average (cents per gallon)
1925.....	450	1,081	(1/)	1,127,470	120,383	10.7
1926.....	390	1,102	(1/)	1,363,090	136,412	10.0
1927.....	394	1,119	(1/)	1,641,144	118,688	7.2
1928.....	369	1,078	7,754	1,814,034	138,944	7.7
1929.....	364	1,087	(1/)	2,233,688	158,410	7.1
1930.....	350	1,035	10,278	2,210,494	128,160	5.8
1931.....	324	937	(1/)	1,831,918	63,732	3.5
1932.....	302	830	10,657	1,523,800	49,244	3.2
1933.....	291	779	(1/)	1,420,000	54,368	3.8
1934.....	288	766	9,181	1,535,360	60,523	3.9
1935.....	278	715	2/ 9,112	1,651,986	70,940	4.3

1/ Not available.
2/ Estimated.

Value, expenditures and employment at natural gasoline plants in the United States in 1935, by States

	Number of operators 1/	Value of the production, thousands of dollars	Expenditures, thousands of dollars					Salaried employees 3/				Wage earners	
								At or near the plants		At central offices			
			Supplies and materials 2/	Fuel	Purchased electric current	Blending materials	Total	Number	Salaries, thousands of dollars	Number	Salaries, thousands of dollars	Number 4/	Wages, thousands of dollars
Arkansas.....	6	570	204	88	11	286	589	28	55	5/	5/	106	135
California.....	34	29,778	2,083	785	149	5	3,022	207	559	60	195	1,498	2,402
Colorado.....	2	15	3	1	--	--	4	2	4	5/	5/	10	15
Illinois.....	21	141	62	16	2	--	80	4	7	5/	5/	58	52
Kansas.....	11	1,145	190	42	10	10	252	40	63	5/	5/	182	199
Kentucky.....	5	287	36	25	5	--	66	9	15	5/	5/	52	55
Louisiana.....	14	1,871	268	110	21	8	407	45	91	20	52	225	317
Michigan.....	2	71	36	10	2	--	48	3	4	5/	5/	14	24
Montana.....	1	151	9	.7	1	--	17	1	3	5/	5/	8	12
New Mexico.....	2	699	53	10	2	--	65	5	7	5/	5/	88	121
Ohio.....	6	358	88	40	6	--	134	13	13	5/	5/	101	94
Oklahoma.....	64	14,593	1,757	609	118	40	2,524	191	361	375	825	2,485	3,182
Texas.....	68	17,050	3,137	577	125	204	4,043	406	763	150	625	2,205	2,833
West Virginia...	28	2,070	363	141	14	--	518	56	101	5/	5/	534	592
Wyoming.....	6	1,511	394	50	--	2	446	30	49	5/	5/	230	350
New York and Pennsylvania...	62	630	202	109	15	30	356	12	10	20	55	201	124
United States...	1/278	70,940	8,885	2,620	481	585	12,571	1,052	2,105	625	1,752	7,997	10,567

1/ A producer operating in more than one State is counted only once in arriving at total for all States.
2/ Includes cost of repair parts, machinery supplies, additional units, new gathering lines, and all other equipment necessary to maintain and operate the plant, but excludes costs of new plants.
3/ Includes salaried officers, supervisory and technical employees, and clerks and others receiving compensation on a salary basis.
4/ Number of wage earners determined by averaging the total number reported on payrolls the fifteenth of each month.
5/ Not available separately -- included in the statistics on crude petroleum and natural gas.

Capacity, production, value and employment at natural gasoline plants in the United States in 1935, by States and by counties

State and county	Number of plants operated	Daily capacity of plants operated (thousands of gallons)	Production		Employment at plants	
			Thousands of gallons	Value at plants (thousands of dollars)	Number of wage earners and salaried workers at plants, monthly average	Wages and salaries (thousands of dollars)
Arkansas	8	73	13,076	570	134	190
California:						
Fresno and Kings	8	745	153,936	9,567	162	314
Kern	15	234	46,133	2,656	209	435
Los Angeles	37	1,264	210,655	11,231	853	1,391
Orange	14	273	63,878	3,283	242	418
Santa Barbara	5	88	10,227	527	79	111
Ventura	12	244	49,795	2,514	160	292
Total, California	91	2,848	534,624	29,778	1,705	2,961
Colorado	2	7	417	15	12	19
Illinois:						
Crawford	43	13	1,583	86	40	35
Cumberland and Wabash	4	1	410	24	6	7
Lawrence	18	29	649	31	16	17
Total, Illinois	65	43	2,642	141	62	59
Kansas:						
Anderson and Butler	3	8	914	40	19	23
Barber, Kingman, McPherson, and Reno	4	56	9,117	270	63	74
Cowley	4	48	4,222	168	40	46
Greenwood	5	32	4,176	175	56	67
Sedgwick, Stevens, and Sumner	3	57	14,078	492	44	52
Total, Kansas	19	201	32,507	1,145	222	262
Kentucky	5	26	5,614	287	61	70

Capacity, production, value and employment at natural gasoline plants in the United States in 1935, by States and by counties - Continued

State and county	Number of plants operated	Daily capacity of plants operated (thousands of gallons)	Production		Employment at plants	
			Thousands of gallons	Value at plants (thousands of dollars)	Number of wage earners and salaried workers at plants, monthly average	Wages and salaries (thousands of dollars)
Louisiana:						
Bossier, Morehouse, Red River, and Webster	4	56	2,636	98	29	47
Caddo	7	118	23,669	933	82	119
Claiborne	6	75	10,755	386	64	105
Jefferson Davis	1	25	3,876	165	17	29
Ouachita	5	50	2,440	69	30	40
Richland	3	49	6,356	220	48	68
Total, Louisiana	26	373	49,732	1,871	270	408
Michigan	2	9	1,850	71	17	28
Montana	1	9	1,739	151	9	15
New Mexico	2	90	19,563	699	93	128
New York	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)
Ohio:						
Fairfield, Licking, Medina, Richland and Wayne	5	42	5,190	302	93	82
Monroe, Noble, and Washington	6	3	1,042	56	21	25
Total, Ohio	11	45	6,232	358	114	107
Oklahoma:						
Beckham, Custer, and Harmon	3	41	6,958	184	33	42
Carter	6	34	7,087	223	77	116
Creek	31	250	56,424	2,132	395	527
Garfield	3	51	7,428	270	55	79
Hughes and Pontotoc	4	80	6,786	270	88	109
Kay and Noble	7	66	8,505	304	83	115
Lincoln and Logan	6	64	7,541	298	83	95
Muskogee and Wagoner	4	4	556	20	7	9

1/ Included in McKean County, Pennsylvania.

Capacity, production, value and employment at natural gasoline plants in the United States in 1935, by States and by counties - Continued

State and county	Number of plants operated	Daily capacity of plants operated (thousands of gallons)	Production		Employment at plants	
			Thousands of gallons	Value at plants (thousands of dollars)	Number of wage earners and salaried workers at plants, monthly average	Wages and salaries (thousands of dollars)
Oklahoma (Contd):						
Nowata and Washington	6	7	406	21	16	16
Okfuskee	5	37	4,514	164	68	81
Oklahoma	12	405	120,127	4,564	526	696
Okmulgee	6	18	2,104	74	34	43
Osage	26	367	47,637	1,807	378	552
Pawnee	5	8	2,655	102	37	46
Payne	5	30	2,752	93	46	59
Pottawatomie	6	136	21,660	820	153	192
Seminole	22	568	75,939	3,204	573	743
Tulsa	5	12	834	43	24	23
Total, Oklahoma	162	2,178	379,913	14,593	2,676	3,543
Pennsylvania:						
Allegheny	10	9	870	46	20	17
Armstrong, Beaver, and Elk	6	1	109	5	7	2
Butler	21	3	235	12	23	10
Clarion	13	3	435	27	20	12
Crawford and Venango	13	16	2,203	124	34	32
Forest	5	2	346	19	10	11
Greene	5	40	5,285	242	18	26
McKean	1/ 7	1/ 16	1/ 946	1/ 48	1/ 31	1/ 37
Warren	22	22	1,483	77	40	36
Washington	6	18	738	30	10	11
Total, Pennsylvania	1/ 108	1/ 130	1/ 12,650	1/ 630	1/ 213	1/ 194

1/ Includes New York State.

Capacity, production, value and employment at natural gasoline plants in the United States in 1935, by States and by counties - Continued

State and county	Number of plants operated	Daily capacity of plants operated (thousands of gallons)	Production		Employment at plants	
			Thousands of gallons	Value at plants (thousands of dollars)	Number of wage earners and salaried workers at plants, monthly average	Wages and salaries (thousands of dollars)
Texas:						
Anderson, Panola, and Van Zandt...	3	64	14,722	543	60	97
Archer, Clay, and Young.....	5	48	6,155	195	54	66
Austin and Montgomery.....	3	49	10,375	389	48	85
Brazoria, Nueces, and Refugio.....	4	137	22,410	822	113	157
Brown, Comanche, Palo Pinto, and Shackleford.....	5	86	9,862	310	47	63
Carson.....	8	241	56,722	1,764	190	257
Crane, Ector, and Reagan.....	4	125	14,379	477	154	194
Eastland.....	15	152	28,476	997	274	363
Foard and Wilbarger.....	3	34	5,618	184	40	54
Gray.....	16	519	65,749	2,153	385	535
Gregg.....	10	252	49,819	1,573	249	321
Hutchinson.....	10	343	94,096	3,273	348	511
Moore and Potter.....	6	79	30,200	894	102	138
Rusk.....	7	163	28,391	1,070	146	221
Stephens.....	10	146	38,365	1,230	153	202
Wheeler.....	7	137	29,835	729	105	152
Wichita.....	7	103	11,574	447	143	180
Total, Texas.....	123	2,678	516,748	17,050	2,611	3,596
West Virginia:						
Brooke, Doddridge, Hancock, Harrison, Lewis, Marion, Marshall, and Monongalia.....	18	62	7,894	352	148	204
Clay, Gilmer, Jackson, Lincoln, and Roane.....	10	49	4,839	234	98	111
Kanawha.....	16	133	13,682	695	193	237
Pleasants.....	5	6	1,254	68	30	32
Ritchie.....	13	8	1,427	66	31	13
Tyler.....	10	3	828	37	19	13
Wetzel.....	9	64	12,509	618	71	83
Total, West Virginia.....	81	325	42,433	2,070	590	693

Capacity, production, value and employment at natural gasoline plants in the United States in 1935, by States and by counties - Continued

State and county	Number of plants operated	Daily capacity of plants operated (thousands of gallons)	Production		Employment at plants	
			Thousands of gallons	Value at plants (thousands of dollars)	Number of wage earners and salaried workers at plants, monthly average	Wages and salaries (thousands of dollars)
Wyoming:						
Carbon, Fremont, Hot Springs, and Sweetwater.....	5	23	3,438	204	43	60
Natrona and Niobrara.....	4	106	28,808	1,307	217	339
Total, Wyoming.....	9	129	32,246	1,511	260	399
United States.....	715	9,164	1,651,986	70,940	9,049	12,672

Wage earners employed at natural gasoline plants in the United States in 1935, by States and counties, and by months

State and county	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
Arkansas	108	108	104	101	103	104	102	104	103	119	106	106	106
California:													
Fresno and Kings	143	144	139	125	130	131	141	159	145	159	153	154	144
Kern	154	158	163	159	150	175	184	173	195	163	162	161	166
Los Angeles	767	752	769	755	767	776	774	758	758	753	740	738	759
Orange	219	217	217	213	211	213	222	231	225	231	234	235	222
Santa Barbara	73	73	72	72	72	79	80	75	71	69	66	65	72
Ventura	135	136	136	136	132	134	135	133	132	134	137	137	135
Total, California	1,491	1,480	1,496	1,460	1,462	1,508	1,536	1,529	1,526	1,509	1,492	1,490	1,498
Colorado	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Illinois:													
Crawford	37	37	36	37	36	38	39	40	40	40	40	37	38
Cumberland and Wabash	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Lawrence	26	26	26	26	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	15
Total, Illinois	68	68	67	68	50	52	53	54	54	54	54	51	58
Kansas:													
Anderson and Butler	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Barber, Kingman, McPherson, and Reno	47	47	47	47	47	51	53	58	62	62	61	61	54
Cowley	42	40	44	33	31	31	31	31	37	37	40	39	36
Greenwood	53	53	48	50	51	51	51	52	48	48	48	48	50
Sedgwick, Stevens, and Sumner	25	24	25	24	23	26	21	20	42	38	31	31	27
Total, Kansas	182	179	179	169	167	174	171	176	204	200	195	194	182
Kentucky	58	50	47	48	49	49	52	51	56	54	54	52	52

Wage earners employed at natural gasoline plants in the United States in 1935, by States and counties, and by months - Continued

State and county	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
Louisiana:													
Bossier, Morehouse, Red River, and Webster	24	25	24	23	23	23	22	23	22	14	14	14	21
Caddo	76	83	76	72	75	75	75	72	71	72	73	74	74
Claiborne	70	58	63	66	60	62	62	60	60	60	60	60	62
Jefferson Davis	15	13	14	14	14	14	14	14	13	7	13	13	13
Ouachita	20	19	18	18	23	19	17	21	15	18	18	18	19
Richland	38	36	36	35	37	37	36	37	36	35	34	35	36
Total, Louisiana	243	234	231	228	232	230	226	227	217	206	212	214	225
Michigan	29	22	15	10	10	9	11	10	10	13	11	19	14
Montana	8	8	8	9	9	11	9	8	8	8	8	8	8
New Mexico	89	77	77	77	82	76	71	70	94	120	111	114	88
New York	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)
Ohio:													
Fairfield, Licking, Medina, Richland, and Wayne	80	80	75	79	80	80	75	77	86	89	92	90	82
Monroe, Noble, and Washington	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
Total, Ohio	99	99	94	98	99	99	94	96	105	108	111	109	101
Oklahoma:													
Beckham, Custer, and Harmon	21	20	21	24	23	17	20	20	20	20	14	15	20
Carter	76	78	76	76	76	76	73	70	70	70	70	70	73
Creek	377	386	383	360	349	358	367	382	357	356	348	344	364
Garfield	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Hughes and Pontotoc	80	77	88	73	85	85	83	82	83	82	83	83	82
Kay and Noble	81	74	80	79	76	74	74	73	72	72	72	72	75
Lincoln and Logan	86	83	81	86	82	77	78	80	73	74	71	73	79
Muskogee and Wagoner	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Nowata and Washington	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Okfuskee	64	64	63	68	67	68	67	67	66	66	67	67	66
Oklahoma	466	476	460	490	505	531	532	522	510	517	525	519	504
Okmulgee	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
Osage	377	367	365	359	355	356	352	365	348	347	353	341	357

1/ Included in McKean County, Pennsylvania.

Wage earners employed at natural gasoline plants in the United States in 1935, by States and counties, and by months-Continued

State and county	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
Oklahoma (Cont'd)													
Pawnee	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37
Payne	45	45	43	42	41	43	41	41	42	43	45	44	43
Pottawatomie	140	141	139	139	138	138	139	143	139	137	137	137	139
Seminole	511	516	503	507	505	514	525	546	561	539	532	538	525
Tulsa	25	25	22	22	19	22	20	21	21	22	24	24	22
Total, Oklahoma	2,485	2,488	2.460	2,461	2,457	2,495	2,507	2,548	2,498	2,481	2,477	2,463	2,485
Pennsylvania:													
Allegheny	21	21	21	20	21	21	21	20	20	20	20	20	20
Armstrong, Beaver, and Elk	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Butler	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
Clarion	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Crawford and Venango	33	33	32	33	33	33	33	33	32	32	32	32	33
Forest	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Greene	18	18	18	17	17	16	15	15	15	17	17	17	17
McKean	1/ 29	1/ 28	1/ 26	1/ 24	1/ 26	1/ 26	1/ 28	1/ 27	1/ 24	1/ 25	1/ 26	1/ 26	1/ 26
Warren	40	40	40	40	36	35	35	34	34	35	38	39	37
Washington	10	10	10	10	10	8	7	7	7	9	8	9	9
Total, Pennsylvania	210	209	206	203	202	198	198	195	191	197	200	202	201
Texas:													
Anderson, Panola, and Van Zandt	61	61	57	57	58	56	55	55	52	53	53	53	56
Archer, Clay, and Young	52	56	56	54	54	57	52	47	46	42	47	47	51
Austin and Montgomery	41	40	41	41	39	57	41	43	42	40	40	39	42
Brazoria, Nueces, and Refugio	134	118	114	95	100	102	105	92	60	62	67	76	94
Brown, Comanche, Palo Pinto, and Shackleford	48	50	46	44	45	44	41	41	40	42	41	40	43
Carson	171	176	168	168	166	176	176	170	164	170	157	140	167
Crane, Ector, and Reagan	162	158	160	142	133	137	135	135	122	138	134	134	141
Eastland	177	177	167	154	165	170	168	162	166	171	161	161	167
Foard and Wilbarger	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	37	36

1/ Includes New York State.

Wage earners employed at natural gasoline plants in the United States in 1935, by States and counties, and by months - Continued

State and county	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
Texas (Cont'd)													
Gray	366	356	351	355	358	382	366	344	349	349	343	345	355
Gregg	228	263	312	261	231	264	234	185	170	199	186	202	228
Hutchinson	318	319	320	317	314	340	331	312	315	314	322	338	322
Moore and Potter	96	91	101	91	93	94	92	94	93	91	92	92	93
Rusk	103	101	103	141	118	117	121	105	106	113	104	118	112
Stephens	110	116	114	122	123	122	116	121	116	114	105	103	115
Wheeler	53	60	50	51	59	47	58	51	54	53	52	49	53
Wichita	129	130	131	136	134	135	125	126	126	127	129	127	130
Total, Texas	2,285	2,308	2,327	2,265	2,226	2,336	2,252	2,119	2,057	2,114	2,069	2,101	2,205
West Virginia:													
Brooke, Doddridge, Hancock, Harrison, Lewis, Marion, Marshall, and Monongalia	136	136	136	136	136	136	136	136	136	136	136	136	136
Clay, Gilmer, Jackson, Lincoln, and Roane	91	90	89	89	88	90	90	90	90	90	91	92	90
Kanawha	190	184	179	163	165	169	174	178	169	166	169	172	173
Pleasants	29	29	28	27	29	27	28	27	27	27	27	29	28
Ritchie	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
Tyler	17	19	18	21	19	18	19	17	18	20	18	18	19
Wetzel	62	62	62	62	62	61	63	63	62	63	63	62	62
Total, West Virginia	551	546	538	524	525	527	536	537	528	528	530	535	534
Wyoming:													
Carbon, Fremont, Hot Springs, and Sweetwater	27	28	32	32	25	30	36	36	37	37	40	37	34
Natrona and Niobrara	233	232	231	214	188	179	168	169	175	182	197	195	196
Total, Wyoming	260	260	263	246	213	209	204	205	212	219	237	232	230
United States	8,176	8,146	8,122	7,977	7,896	8,087	8,032	7,939	7,873	7,940	7,877	7,900	7,997

FOR USE IN
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JUNE 24, 1937

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
WASHINGTON

Census of Business: 1935 - in cooperation with the Bureau of Mines

PENNSYLVANIA ANTHRACITE IN 1935

The mining of Pennsylvania anthracite was the third largest employer of labor among the mineral industries in 1935, ranking next to bituminous coal, and oil and gas. The number of wage earners on the payrolls of the collieries, washeries, and dredges of the anthracite region was 104,764 in February, the maximum month, and 77,096 in August, the minimum month. The average for the 12 months of the year was 92,438 men, a figure which is affected by numerous shut downs. Excludings the shut-down periods, the average number employed was 101,763, and this figure may be accepted as representing the number of wage earners in the customary force of the collieries which were in operation during that year. The total wages paid amounted to $120,101,896, exclusive of charges for powder and supplies. In addition,$11,116,986 was paid in compensation to 5,302 salaried employees engaged at the collieries or in offices reported in connection therewith. The latter figures do not include salaried personnel at general administrative offices away from the mines, except where covered by the colliery reports.

The anthracite industry spent $27,140,346 for supplies and materials, including explosives sold to employees. The cost of colliery fuel, including gasoline and Diesel engine oil was $4,197,451, and of purchased electric power, $7,197,413.

The total production of the Pennsylvania anthracite industry in 1935 was 52,158,783 net tons. Of this, 590,467 tons was recovered by dredges from the rivers draining the anthracite region. A total of 2,106,969 tons was culm-bank coal treated at washeries, while a further 617,350 tons of culm-bank coal was put through the breakers. The balance of the production was fresh-mined coal. The total value of the coal at the breaker or washery was $210,130,565.

An outstanding development of the anthracite industry in recent years has been the increase in the tonnage mined in open pits by stripping the overlying dirt and rock with power shovels. The quantity of coal produced by stripping has increased from 1,911,766 tons in 1929 to 5,187,072 tons in 1935. The greater part of the strip-mined output in 1935 was produced by stripping contractors, working under contract for the colliery company.

In view of the growing importance of stripping, special arrangements had to be made at the Census of 1935 to record the operations of strip contractors. At previous Censuses the colliery owner was asked to report payments made for contract work of all kinds, but no data were obtained from the contractors themselves. In 1935, supplementary reports were obtained from all strip contractors regarding employment, payrolls, and expenditures for supplies, fuel, and power, which are summarized in the last column of Table 1. These items of expenditure reported by the stripping contractors are in addition to the corresponding amounts reported by the coal operators. The raw coal produced by stripping, however, is sized and cleaned in the breaker of the colliery and therefore already included in the operator's reports. The figures of production and value in the tables represent the final tonnage leaving the preparation plant of the operator, all duplication being carefully eliminated. As 8.6 percent of the total output was produced by strip contractors, it is evident that the procedure adopted for 1935 gives a more complete record of employment, payrolls, and total expenditures than if the contractors were omitted. The 1935 returns, however, are not exactly comparable in some respects with those for previous Censuses. No returns on the amount paid for contract work were collected from the operators in 1935.

The figures for the Pennsylvania anthracite industry do not include the relatively small production of hard coal in other States. Anthracite and semi-anthracite are mined in parts of Virginia, Arkansas, Colorado, and New Mexico. Locally these coals represent distinct and important industries, but the tonnages are small, and for statistical convenience they are usually published in conjunction with the data for the bituminous coal industry. (Separate figures of the production of these anthracite coals of the South and West will be found in the annual coal reports of the U. S. Bureau of Mines.)

For similar reasons trade usage commonly includes with the Pennsylvania anthracite industry the output in the Bernice Basin in Sullivan County, Pennsylvania, although the coal of this basin is officially classified as semi-anthracite according to the tentative standard of coal classification adopted by the American Society for Testing Materials. For statistical convenience and historical comparison the Sullivan County product is included in the tables of this report but is shown separately in the breakdown by districts within the anthracite regin.

The figures do not include so-called bootleg coal produced by illicit operations, the amount of which has been approximately estimated as 4,000,000 tons in 1935.

These data are based upon replies courteously furnished by mine operators to certain special questions carried on the Bureau of Mines' report form for 1935, by cooperative arrangement with the Bureau of the Census.

A general Census of Business was taken by the Bureau of the Census for the year 1935. This project was planned to provide dependable information on all branches of American business not regularly covered by other divisions of the Census Bureau, such as Manufactures and Agriculture, or by other agencies of the Federal government. For mines and quarries, the canvass included not only data on production and value but also cost of materials, fuel and power, wages paid, and number and total compensation of salaried employees. To avoid duplication of statistical inquiries, it was arranged that these supplementary questions should be added to the Bureau of Mines' annual report form for the year 1935. The Bureau of Mines has been responsible for their collection and tabulation, with the aid of funds contributed by the Bureau of the Census and in collaboration with F. A. Gosnell, Chief Statistician, Census of Business.

The returns submitted by the anthracite producers were carefully made and give a reliable measure of the total volume of expenditures for supplies, fuel, power, and wages. It should be recognized, however, that no general Census can well attain the accuracy of cost accounting methods, and any computations of per-ton expenditures for the items listed should be considered approximate rather than exact. It should also be noted that many items of cost are not included, such as the sums paid for contract work or for the purchase of new equipment, royalties, depletion, depreciation, interest on debentures, insurance, taxes, workmen's compensation, reserves for uninsurable hazards, and other administrative and selling expenses. It is therefore impossible to compute the total cost of production or the margin, if any, between sales realization and cost.

Detailed data in the following tables were compiled by F. G. Tryon, M. Otero, and M. E. Wilson, of the Coal Economics Division, Bureau of Mines, with the collaboration of D. C. Ashmead.

TABLE 1. SUMMARY OF ALL OPERATIONS PRODUCING PENNSYLVANIA ANTHRACITE, AS REPORTED BY THE CENSUSES OF 1909, 1919, 1929, AND 1935

(Not including illicit operations producing bootleg coal, which has been estimated at approximately 4,000,000 tons in 1935)

	1909	1919	1929	1935 a/ Total all operations	1935 a/ Reported by coal operators	1935 a/ Reported by strip contractors
Production - net tons of 2,000 lbs.	80,881,106	88,170,508	74,545,900	52,158,783	52,158,783	Strip contract tonnage included in operators' reports
Value of products:						
Coal, value at mine b/	$148,957,894	$363,944,774	$384,754,011	$210,130,565	$210,130,565	
Average value per ton	$1.84	$4.13	$5.16	$4.03	$4.03	
Other products or services	----	$139,368	$100,289	$220,657	$220,657	
Total value	----	$364,084,142	$384,854,300	$210,351,222	$210,351,222	
Salaried employees:						
Number	4,302	7,351	7,655	c/ 5,302	5,100	202
Total compensation	$4,572,489	$12,995,469	$19,335,930	c/$11,116,986	$10,674,605	$442,381
Wage earners:						
Average number, including shut-down periods	169,175	147,372	142,801	92,438	89,385	3,053
Wages paid, less charges for explosives and supplies	$92,169,906	$210,289,473	$229,967,059	$120,101,896	$116,364,341	$3,737,555
Cost of supplies, including explosives sold to miners	$23,472,809	d/$59,738,376	$43,367,491	$27,140,346	$24,954,854	$2,185,492
Cost of fuel	$3,189,279	$13,305,952	$7,419,721	$4,197,451	$3,642,415	$555,036
Cost of purchased electric power			$6,508,527	$7,197,413	$7,088,768	$108,645
Contract work	$3,911,186	$4,413,811	$8,691,435	(a)	(a)	(a)
Net tons mined by stripping e/	(e)	2,006,879	1,911,766	5,187,072	667,290	4,519,782
Net tons of culm-bank coal put through washeries e/ f/	4,127,000	4,337,720	808,917	2,106,969	2,106,969	----
Net tons recovered by river dredges	10,000	693,093	716,944	590,467	590,467	----

(a) Items reported by strip contractors are in addition to the corresponding amounts reported by the coal operators. The raw coal produced by stripping, however, is sized and cleaned in the breaker of the operator and therefore included in the operator's reports. (b) Excludes margins of separately incorporated sales companies. (c) The figures for salaried employees in 1935 are not fully comparable with those for 1929. In both years employees at central offices were returnable on a separate form for "General Administrative Office Personnel" and are not included here; but the line distinguishing central offices in the two years was differently drawn. In 1929 salaried employees at separate administrative offices located in the anthracite region were, in most cases, grouped with the colliery reports. In 1935 only the salaried personnel at the colliery or in offices connected therewith or reported on a single return covering both collieries and administrative offices were included. (d) Excludes $433,318, cost of coal purchased for resale. (e) Data from annual reports of U. S. Bureau of Mines, those for 1909 representing shipments rather than production. No record of the tonnage mined by stripping is available for 1909. (f) In addition, a considerable tonnage of culm-bank coal is put through breakers; this amounted to 427,000 net tons in 1929 and 617,350 in 1935.

TABLE 2. SUMMARY OF PRODUCTION, VALUE OF PRODUCTS, EXPENDITURES FOR SUPPLIES, FUEL, PURCHASED ELECTRIC POWER, WAGES, AND SALARIES, AND NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AT ALL OPERATIONS PRODUCING PENNSYLVANIA ANTHRACITE IN 1935

(For details by types of operation and region, see Tables 3, 4, and 5)

	Collieries and washeries (including Sullivan County)	River dredges	Grand total a/
Number of operations active	319	31	350
Coal produced - net tons of 2,000 lbs.			
Total product	51,568,316	590,467	52,158,783
Value of product:			
Coal, value at plant b/	$209,613,261	$517,304	$210,130,565
Other products or services	$220,657	----	$220,657
Total value of products	$209,833,918	$517,304	$210,351,222
Expenditures, including those by strip contractors, for:			
Supplies and materials, including explosives furnished to miners	$27,080,189	$60,157	$27,140,346
Fuel, including gasoline and oil	$4,168,193	$29,258	$4,197,451
Purchased electric power	$7,171,840	$25,573	$7,197,413
Wages paid c/ (less charges for explosives, etc.)	$119,916,612	$185,284	$120,101,896
Wage earners, average number c/:			
Including shut-down periods	92,244	194	92,438
Excluding shut-down periods	101,466	297	101,763
Salaried employees c/ d/:			
Number at operation or offices directly connected therewith	5,265	37	5,302
Compensation	$11,065,765	$51,221	$11,116,986

(a) The figures do not include the production of stolen or bootleg coal, the output of which in 1935 has been estimated at approximately 4,000,000 tons. For all authorized operations, the canvass of production and employment is believed to be complete. A number of small operators made no report on certain other items of the schedule, and where this occurred, the missing item was supplied by estimate, in order to round out the totals. The proportion covered by estimate was 2.6 percent of the value of products, 4.2 percent of the expenditures for supplies and materials, 6.1 percent of the salaries, and 4.5 percent of the wages paid in 1935. (b) Does not include margins of separately incorporated sales companies. (c) Includes employees of strip contractors and their compensation. (d) Excludes salaried personnel at general administrative offices not reported on the colliery schedules.

TABLE 3. PRODUCTION, VALUE OF PRODUCTS, AND EXPENDITURES FOR SUPPLIES, COLLIERY FUEL, PURCHASED ELECTRIC POWER, AND WAGES AT COLLIERIES AND WASHERIES IN THE PENNSYLVANIA ANTHRACITE INDUSTRY, IN 1935, BY DISTRICTS

	Lehigh district	Schuylkill district	Wyoming district	Total excluding Sullivan	Sullivan County	Total collieries and washeries
Number of operations active	35	83	195	313	6	319
Coal produced - net tons of 2,000 lbs.:						
Breaker product	7,655,586	13,915,561	27,700,235	49,271,382	189,965	49,461,347
Washery product a/	----	1,582,227	524,742	2,106,969	----	2,106,969
Total	7,655,586	15,497,788	28,224,977	51,378,351	189,965	51,568,316
Value of products:						
Breaker coal	$31,245,929	$54,109,377	$118,945,667	$204,300,973	$602,458	$204,903,431
Washery coal	----	$3,710,572	$999,258	$4,709,830	----	$4,709,830
Total coal b/	$31,245,929	$57,819,949	$119,944,925	$209,010,803	$602,458	$209,613,261
Other products or services c/	$200,265	----	$20,392	$220,657	----	$220,657
Total value of products	$31,446,194	$57,819,949	$119,965,317	$209,231,460	$602,458	$209,833,918
Expenditures for supplies and materials including explosives furnished miners d/:						
By operator	$4,238,958	$7,573,445	$13,005,795	$24,818,198	$76,499	$24,894,697
By strip contractor	$670,278	$1,250,669	$264,545	$2,185,492	----	$2,185,492
Total supplies and materials	$4,909,236	$8,824,114	$13,270,340	$27,003,690	$76,499	$27,080,189
Expenditures for colliery fuel:						
By operator e/	$672,273	$898,596	$2,029,270	$3,600,139	$13,018	$3,613,157
By strip contractor f/	$173,561	$283,899	$97,576	$555,036	----	$555,036
Total colliery fuel	$845,834	$1,182,495	$2,126,846	$4,155,175	$13,018	$4,168,193
Expenditures for purchased electric power:						
By operator	$1,320,879	$3,535,788	$2,202,408	$7,059,075	$4,120	$7,063,195
By strip contractor f/	$38,605	$64,016	$6,024	$108,645	----	$108,645
Total purchased power	$1,359,484	$3,599,804	$2,208,432	$7,167,720	$4,120	$7,171,840

(See next page for footnotes)

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 3. PRODUCTION, VALUE OF PRODUCTS, AND EXPENDITURES FOR SUPPLIES, COLLIERY FUEL, PURCHASED ELECTRIC POWER, AND WAGES AT COLLIERIES AND WASHERIES IN THE PENNSYLVANIA ANTHRACITE INDUSTRY, IN 1935, BY DISTRICTS -- Continued

	Lehigh district	Schuylkill district	Wyoming district	Total excluding Sullivan	Sullivan County	Total collieries and washeries
Wages paid, less charges for explosives and supplies:						
By operator g/	$17,730,155	$30,340,289	$67,714,439	$115,784,883	$394,174	$116,179,057
By strip contractor	$1,233,958	$2,053,843	$449,754	$3,737,555	----	$3,737,555
Total wages paid	$18,964,113	$32,394,132	$68,164,193	$119,522,438	$394,174	$119,916,612
Wage earners, average number: (including those paid by strip contractors)						
Including shut-down periods	14,792	23,517	53,573	91,882	362	92,244
Excluding shut-down periods	17,838	25,831	57,293	100,962	504	101,466

(a) Includes only coal put through separate culm-bank washeries. In addition, a total of 617,350 tons of culm-bank coal was treated at breakers, 192,790 tons in the Lehigh District, 188,584 in the Schuylkill District, and 235,976 tons in the Wyoming District. The total quantity of culm-bank coal treated at both washeries and breakers was Lehigh 192,790 tons, Schuylkill 1,748,960, and Wyoming 760,718, a grand total of 2,702,468 tons. (b) Excludes margins of separately incorporated sales companies. (c) Includes receipts for power sold and services performed for other establishments. (d) Includes cost of lumber or timber, iron and steel materials, explosives and oil used directly or sold to employees, water for boilers, machinery supplies, and all other supplies and materials necessary to maintain and operate the mine, breaker, or washery. (e) The reported expenditures for colliery fuel include gasoline, Diesel engine oil, and freight charges, if any, on coal used, and therefore exceed in some cases the f.o.b. mine value of the anthracite used for colliery fuel, as reported elsewhere by the Bureau of Mines. (f) Coal for fuel and electric power is often furnished to the strip contractor without charge by the coal operator under the terms of the contract. (g) The operator was instructed to "deduct charges for explosives and supplies furnished by the company."

TABLE 4. PRODUCTION, VALUE OF PRODUCTS, EXPENDITURES FOR SUPPLIES, FUEL, PURCHASED ELECTRIC POWER, WAGES, AND SALARIES, AND NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AT RIVER DREDGES IN THE PENNSYLVANIA ANTHRACITE INDUSTRY IN 1935, BY REGIONS

	Lehigh and Wyoming districts	Schuylkill district	Total dredges
Number of operations active	3	28	31
Coal produced - net tons of 2,000 lbs.			
Dredge product	97,805	492,662	590,467
Value of product:			
Coal, value at dredge a/	$123,017	$394,287	$517,304
Other products or services	----	----	----
Total value of products	$123,017	$394,287	$517,304
Expenditures for supplies and materials	$8,282	$51,875	$60,157
Expenditures for fuel, including gasoline and oil	$10,182	$19,076	$29,258
Expenditures for purchased electric power	$1,709	$23,864	$25,573
Wages paid	$29,301	$155,983	$185,284
Wage earners, average number:			
Including shut-down periods	27	167	194
Excluding shut-down periods	57	240	297
Salaried employees:			
Number at dredge or offices directly connected therewith b/	7	30	37
Compensation	$11,114	$40,107	$51,221

(a) Excludes selling expense. (b) Employees at central offices remote from the operation are not included.

TABLE 5. NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS EMPLOYED IN EACH MONTH IN THE PRODUCTION OF PENNSYLVANIA ANTHRACITE IN 1935, BY REGIONS AND TYPES OF OPERATION

(Includes employees of strip contractors)

Region	Number of wage earners employed in pay period nearest 15th of month												Average number of wage earners a/	
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Including shut-down periods	Excluding shut-down periods
Anthracite Region, excluding Sullivan County														
Lehigh:														
Breaker product	17,756	16,218	13,935	10,976	13,882	16,599	13,215	12,327	13,935	17,496	15,418	15,742	14,792	17,838
Dredge product	---	---	4	19	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	2	17	25
Total Lehigh	17,756	16,218	13,939	10,995	13,907	16,624	13,240	12,352	13,960	17,521	15,443	15,744	14,809	17,863
Schuylkill:														
Breaker product	25,442	24,762	21,426	23,396	23,329	23,534	23,000	17,242	21,946	24,492	23,377	24,482	23,035	25,197
Washery product	698	681	621	660	465	343	348	328	342	394	402	498	482	634
Dredge product	113	108	198	266	320	228	185	116	113	125	135	111	167	240
Total Schuylkill	26,253	25,551	22,245	24,322	24,114	24,105	23,533	17,686	22,401	25,011	23,914	25,091	23,684	26,071
Wyoming:														
Breaker product	59,895	62,405	54,000	51,267	52,274	51,784	49,916	46,648	52,414	53,794	53,377	54,038	53,484	b/ 57,205
Washery product	73	73	73	105	105	73	73	73	105	105	105	105	89	b/ 105
Dredge product	---	---	---	5	15	19	18	21	17	16	10	---	10	15
Total Wyoming	59,968	62,478	54,073	51,377	52,394	51,876	50,007	46,742	52,536	53,915	53,492	54,143	53,583	57,325
Total, excluding Sullivan County:														
Breaker product	103,093	103,385	89,361	85,639	89,485	91,917	86,131	76,217	88,295	95,782	92,172	94,262	91,311	b/ 100,240
Washery product	771	754	694	765	570	416	421	401	447	499	507	603	571	b/ 739
Dredge product	113	108	202	290	360	272	228	162	155	166	170	113	194	280
Total	103,977	104,247	90,257	86,694	90,415	92,605	86,780	76,780	88,897	96,447	92,849	94,978	92,076	101,259
Sullivan County:														
Breaker product	496	517	398	327	300	85	84	316	394	429	484	511	362	504
Grand total	104,473	104,764	90,655	87,021	90,715	92,690	86,864	77,096	89,291	96,876	93,333	95,489	92,438	101,763

(a) Two averages are shown here, computed from the monthly payroll data. The first covers all payrolls reported, including periods when the operation was shut down and giving employment only to watchmen or maintenance men. The second excludes the shut-down periods and more correctly represents the number on the payrolls in the days when the mines were in operation. The latter average in most instances agrees closely with the "average number of men employed" as reported elsewhere on the schedule and published by the U. S. Bureau of Mines as the best measure of the operating force of the coal-mining industry. (b) The men shown for "breaker product" include a considerable number of washery employees who could not be separated from breaker employees.

TABLE 6. NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS EMPLOYED IN EACH MONTH IN PRODUCTION OF PENNSYLVANIA ANTHRACITE IN 1935, BY COUNTIES

(Includes breakers, washeries, and dredges, and employees of strip contractors)

County	Number of wage earners in pay period nearest 15th of month												Average number of wage earners a/	
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Including shut-down periods	Excluding shut-down periods
Carbon	3,645	2,537	1,638	917	2,336	3,593	1,851	1,783	2,290	3,575	2,261	1,732	2,346	3,712
Columbia	357	350	350	341	345	351	390	374	435	597	685	762	445	724
Dauphin	1,139	1,119	1,142	1,252	1,307	1,206	1,163	140	1,028	1,015	1,048	1,010	1,047	1,185
Lackawanna	21,642	21,897	18,580	17,213	17,626	17,528	17,243	18,439	18,947	18,017	18,225	18,900	18,688	20,782
Luzerne	46,738	49,129	44,161	41,261	42,104	41,690	39,981	35,612	40,981	44,182	44,156	44,215	42,851	45,151
Northumberland	8,483	8,458	7,936	7,805	7,710	7,207	7,032	7,157	7,173	7,408	7,262	7,457	7,591	8,097
Schuylkill	20,939	19,775	15,839	17,244	17,929	19,933	18,010	12,166	16,946	20,569	18,751	20,450	18,213	20,615
Sullivan	496	517	398	327	300	85	84	316	394	429	484	511	362	504
Susquehanna and Wayne	1,032	980	601	628	1,015	1,054	1,067	1,066	1,054	1,044	425	445	867	952
Other counties b/ .	2	2	10	33	43	43	43	43	43	40	36	7	28	41
Total	104,473	104,764	90,655	87,021	90,715	92,690	86,864	77,096	89,291	96,876	93,333	95,489	92,438	101,763

(a) Two averages are shown here, computed from the monthly payroll data. The first covers all payrolls reported, including periods when the operation was shut down and giving employment only to watchmen and maintenance men. The second excludes the shut-down periods and more correctly represents the number on the payrolls in the days when the mines were in operation. The latter average in most instances agrees closely with the "average number of men employed" as reported elsewhere on the schedule and published by the U. S. Bureau of Mines as the best measure of the operating force of the coal-mining industry. (b) Berks, Lebanon, Lehigh, and Northampton.

TABLE 7. PENNSYLVANIA ANTHRACITE SHIPPED, SOLD LOCALLY, AND USED AS COLLIERY FUEL IN 1935, BY DISTRICTS
(As reported by the U. S. Bureau of Mines)

District	Shipments		Local sales		Colliery fuel		Total	
	Net tons	Value a/	Net tons	Value	Net tons	Value	Net tons	Value a/
Anthracite Region, excluding Sullivan County								
Lehigh:								
Breaker product	6,939,191	$29,202,045	298,972	$1,374,608	417,423	$669,276	7,655,586	$31,245,929
Dredge product	78,578	90,224	---	---	---	---	78,578	90,224
Total Lehigh	7,017,769	29,292,269	298,972	1,374,608	417,423	669,276	7,734,164	31,336,153
Schuylkill:								
Breaker product	12,779,324	50,823,898	601,978	2,517,938	534,259	767,541	13,915,561	54,109,377
Washery product	1,514,648	3,528,918	49,908	152,674	17,671	28,980	1,582,227	3,710,572
Dredge product	295,564	188,397	194,560	203,693	2,538	2,197	492,662	394,287
Total Schuylkill	14,589,536	54,541,213	846,446	2,874,305	554,468	798,718	15,990,450	58,214,236
Wyoming:								
Breaker product	24,547,692	109,796,251	1,635,014	7,457,658	1,517,529	1,691,758	27,700,235	118,945,667
Washery product	279,754	672,572	1,160	3,548	243,828	323,138	524,742	999,258
Dredge product	---	---	19,227	32,793	---	---	19,227	32,793
Total Wyoming	24,827,446	110,468,823	1,655,401	7,493,999	1,761,357	2,014,896	28,244,204	119,977,718
Total, excluding Sullivan County:								
Breaker product	44,266,207	189,822,194	2,535,964	11,350,204	2,469,211	3,128,575	49,271,382	204,300,973
Washery product	1,794,402	4,201,490	51,068	156,222	261,499	352,118	2,106,969	4,709,830
Dredge product	374,142	278,621	213,787	236,486	2,538	2,197	590,467	517,304
Total	46,434,751	194,302,305	2,800,819	11,742,912	2,733,248	3,482,890	51,968,818	209,528,107
Sullivan County: b/								
Breaker product	103,078	300,325	74,151	289,115	12,736	13,018	189,965	602,458
Grand total	46,537,829	194,602,630	2,874,970	12,032,027	2,745,984	3,495,908	52,158,783	210,130,565

a/ Value given is value at which coal left possession of producing company f.o.b. mines and does not include margins of separately incorporated sales companies. b/ For purposes of historical comparison and statistical convenience the mines of Sullivan County are grouped with the Pennsylvania anthracite region although the product is classified as semi-anthracite according to the American Society for Testing Materials' Tentative Standard.

FOR USE IN
MORNING PAPERS
JUNE 21, 1937

Stat.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
WASHINGTON

Census of Business: 1935 - in cooperation with the Bureau of Mines

PETROLEUM INDUSTRY IN 1935

The field work involved in the operation and maintenance of the 340,000 oil wells in the United States provided employment for an average of 93,450 wage earners in 1935. In addition, there were 7,938 administrative, supervisory, technical, and clerical employees in the field as of about the middle of December 1935.

Wages paid in 1935 amounted to $126,703,000, an average of $1,356 per wage earner per year ; field salaries totaled $14,736,000, an average of $1,856 per employee. The average wage is undoubtedly low because of the inclusion of some part-time workers; the average salary is also low for the same reason and because a part of officers' salary is included in central-office expense.

Expenditures for supplies and materials at oil wells, excluding the cost of fuel and the initial costs of drilling new wells, totaled $82,051,000 in 1935. Expenditures for fuel totaled $14,684,000, including $2,147,000 for oil, $12,223,000 for natural gas, and $314,000 for "other" fuels. The total cost for purchased electricity was $6,305,000.

The production of crude petroleum in 1935 was 996,596,000 barrels, valued at $961,440,000. In addition, the oil wells yielded nearly half the natural gas marketed in 1935, an approximate value of which would be $50,000,000.

These data are based upon replies courteously furnished by operators to certain special questions carried on the Bureau of Mines' report form for 1935, by cooperative arrangement with the Bureau of the Census.

A general Census of Business was taken by the Bureau of the Census for the year 1935. This project, known as the Census of Business, was planned to provide dependable information on all branches of American business not regularly covered by other divisions of the Census Bureau, such as Manufactures and Agriculture, or by other agencies of the Federal government. For mines, wells, and quarries, the canvass included not only data on production and value but also cost of materials, fuel and power, wages paid, and number and total compensation of salaried employees. To avoid duplication of statistical inquiries, it was arranged that these supplementary questions should be added to the Bureau of Mines' annual report form for the year 1935. The Bureau of Mines has been responsible for their collection and tabulation, with the aid of funds contributed by the Bureau of the Census and in collaboration with F. A. Gosnell, Chief Statistician, Census of Business.

The returns received are believed to be sufficiently accurate to indicate the total volume of expenditures for supplies, salaries, and wages, but in most cases do not justify the computation of per-barrel costs for the items listed. Note also that many items of cost are not included, such as royalties, depletion, depreciation, interest on debentures, insurance, taxes, workmen's compensation, reserves for uninsurable hazards, and other administrative and selling expenses. It is therefore impossible to compute the total cost of production or the margin, if any, between sales realization and cost.

Detailed data summarized in the following tables were compiled by A. B. Coons of the staff of the Bureau of Mines under the supervision of G. R. Hopkins, assistant Chief Economist, Petroleum Economics Division.

Summary of statistics of crude petroleum in the United States, 1925-1935

Year	Number of oil wells drilled	Number of oil wells operated end of year	Production (thousands of barrels)	Value of the production at wells (thousands of barrels)	Imports (thousands of barrels)	Exports (thousands of barrels)	Stocks end of year (thousands of barrels)
1925	16,559	306,100	763,743	1,284,960	61,824	13,337	345,863
1926	19,013	318,600	770,874	1,447,760	60,382	15,407	315,029
1927	14,442	323,300	901,129	1,172,830	58,383	15,844	379,660
1928	12,526	327,800	901,474	1,054,880	79,767	18,966	391,869 1/ 392,629
1929	15,572	328,200	1,007,323	1,280,417	78,933	26,401	428,445
1930	11,640	331,070	898,011	1,070,200	62,129	23,705	408,809 1/ 411,882
1931	6,788	315,850	851,081	550,630	47,250	25,535	370,919 1/ 370,194
1932	10,444	321,500	785,159	680,460	44,682	27,393	339,715 1/ 339,875
1933	8,068	326,850	905,656	608,000	31,893	36,584	355,312 1/ 354,223
1934	12,512	333,070	908,065	904,825	2/ 35,558	41,127	337,254
1935	15,108	340,990	996,596	961,440	2/ 32,239	51,430	314,855

1/ For comparison with succeeding years.
2/ As reported to the Bureau of Mines.

Production, value, and expenditures at oil wells in the United States in 1935, by States

State	Number of producing wells Dec. 31, 1935	Production (thousands of barrels)	Value of the production (thousands of dollars)	Expenditures (thousands of dollars)			Wages (thousands of dollars)	Salaries 3/ (thousands of dollars)
				Supplies and materials 1/	Fuel 2/	Purchased electricity		
Arkansas.....	2,680	11,008	7,930	2,212	487	37	2,241	142
California.....	12,780	207,832	170,600	13,272	3,016	2,080	23,420	3,171
Colorado.....	200	1,560	1,420	11	50	-	212	5
Illinois.....	14,330	4,322	4,810	1,622	84	-	1,613	36
Indiana.....	1,220	777	880	264	25	-	235	25
Kansas.....	19,250	54,843	56,750	7,098	494	420	8,513	1,003
Kentucky.....	13,800	5,258	6,000	580	63	-	985	150
Louisiana.....	3,400	50,330	49,820	4,401	1,174	250	7,998	645
Michigan.....	1,160	15,776	16,350	725	226	5	1,188	322
Montana.....	1,650	4,603	6,150	1,161	110	39	667	175
New Mexico.....	840	20,483	16,060	498	124	7	1,188	140
New York.....	19,600	4,236	9,080	758	40	10	1,843	81
Ohio.....	32,100	4,082	5,920	817	338	-	1,817	270
Oklahoma.....	54,600	185,288	189,000	19,303	2,678	437	23,370	2,208
Pennsylvania...	82,050	15,810	33,840	3,297	883	75	6,870	442
Texas.....	59,110	392,666	367,820	23,859	3,994	2,449	38,645	5,585
West Virginia..	18,710	3,902	7,220	1,086	776	33	3,295	57
Wyoming.....	3,380	13,755	11,730	1,066	116	463	2,590	279
Other 4/.....	130	65	60	21	6	-	13	-
United States.	340,990	996,596	961,440	82,051	14,684	6,305	126,703	14,736

1/ Includes costs of supplies and materials, except fuel, used on the producing properties in 1935.
2/ Details on page 6.
3/ Including bonuses and commissions.
4/ Mississippi, Missouri, Tennessee, and Utah.

Wage earners employed at oil wells in the United States in 1935, by States and by months

State	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
Arkansas.....	2,066	2,037	1,873	1,855	1,868	1,929	1,869	1,894	1,760	1,733	1,694	1,658	1,853
California.....	14,560	14,557	14,888	15,160	15,419	15,527	15,425	15,362	15,050	14,512	14,101	14,239	14,900
Colorado.....	127	129	131	135	134	138	136	132	131	133	132	128	132
Illinois.....	1,433	1,425	1,401	1,409	1,426	1,423	1,446	1,436	1,390	1,433	1,377	1,345	1,412
Indiana.....	207	200	201	200	203	215	250	236	223	234	221	250	220
Kansas.....	6,617	6,600	6,856	6,877	6,800	6,816	7,067	7,105	6,861	6,970	6,966	7,073	6,884
Kentucky.....	1,217	1,225	1,162	1,217	1,221	1,253	1,194	1,249	1,241	1,300	1,351	1,245	1,240
Louisiana.....	5,384	5,339	5,424	5,421	5,239	5,359	5,415	5,558	5,591	5,426	5,454	5,234	5,404
Michigan.....	691	754	755	824	842	931	979	1,023	1,038	1,025	1,054	1,040	913
Montana.....	439	403	401	411	460	469	488	521	509	461	477	498	460
New Mexico.....	703	691	731	771	774	792	853	912	901	866	920	934	821
New York.....	1,508	1,467	1,471	1,450	1,413	1,463	1,545	1,676	1,656	1,759	1,767	1,627	1,566
Ohio.....	2,107	2,113	2,089	2,169	2,197	2,135	2,135	2,141	2,141	2,190	2,190	2,193	2,150
Oklahoma.....	18,801	19,006	18,999	19,010	19,190	19,556	19,512	19,550	19,253	19,591	19,577	19,075	19,260
Pennsylvania....	5,470	5,399	5,568	5,625	5,767	5,726	5,677	5,562	5,571	5,451	5,380	5,404	5,550
Texas.....	25,787	25,710	26,053	26,130	26,282	26,746	26,653	27,148	26,522	26,193	25,830	25,346	26,200
West Virginia...	2,650	2,637	2,705	2,731	2,758	2,806	2,883	2,992	3,064	3,145	3,045	2,837	2,855
Wyoming.....	1,502	1,474	1,448	1,502	1,573	1,625	1,741	1,779	1,798	1,736	1,644	1,618	1,620
Other 1/.....	8	8	10	10	11	12	11	10	8	8	8	9	10
United States..	91,275	91,174	92,166	92,907	93,577	94,921	95,279	96,286	94,708	94,166	93,188	91,753	93,450

1/ Mississippi, Missouri, Tennessee, and Utah.

Salaried employees in the oil fields of the United States in 1935 1/, by States and by classes

State	Salaried officers		Supervisory employees 3/		Other salaried employees 4/		Total salaried employees	
	Number	Compensation 2/	Number	Compensation	Number	Compensation	Number	Compensation
Arkansas.....	2	14,000	39	88,296	31	39,546	72	141,842
California.....	145	285,070	657	1,857,996	630	1,027,530	1,432	3,170,596
Colorado.....	-	-	5/	5/	3	5,040	3	5,040
Illinois.....	-	-	12	24,828	11	10,802	23	35,630
Indiana.....	2	3,000	4	7,584	19	14,293	25	24,877
Kansas.....	73	69,788	255	500,310	335	433,155	663	1,003,253
Kentucky.....	-	-	47	107,301	32	43,104	79	150,405
Louisiana.....	24	69,144	150	352,650	123	223,245	297	645,039
Michigan.....	49	121,912	52	117,104	92	83,352	193	322,368
Montana.....	22	67,320	40	74,880	35	33,075	97	175,275
New Mexico.....	3	3,600	5/ 41	5/ 96,065	28	39,788	72	139,453
New York.....	12	32,400	24	32,200	18	16,200	54	80,800
Ohio.....	44	55,000	89	156,000	56	59,100	189	270,100
Oklahoma.....	144	267,408	601	1,137,092	725	803,300	1,470	2,207,800
Pennsylvania.....	62	127,782	129	183,309	159	131,334	350	442,425
Texas.....	157	460,481	1,204	3,115,952	1,369	2,008,323	2,730	5,584,756
West Virginia.....	8	17,170	20	33,960	7	5,750	35	56,880
Wyoming.....	41	73,718	46	109,480	67	96,078	154	279,276
United States....	788	1,667,793	3,410	7,995,007	3,740	5,073,015	7,938	14,735,815

1/ As of about Dec. 14, 1935.
2/ Most of the State totals given below are partial totals as many companies include the major part of officers' salaries in central-office expense.
3/ Including managers, superintendents, geologists, engineers, and other responsible administrative employees.
4/ Including chiefly clerks and stenographers.
5/ New Mexico includes Colorado.

Fuel consumption at oil wells in the United States in 1935, by States

State	Crude oil and fuel oil		Natural gas		Other fuels 1/	All fuels
	Quantity (thousands of barrels)	Value (thousands of dollars)	Quantity (millions of cubic feet)	Value (thousands of dollars)	Value (thousands of dollars)	Value (thousands of dollars)
Arkansas	77	46	3,900	441	-	487
California	1,122	608	40,545	2,385	23	3,016
Colorado	52	49	-	-	1	50
Illinois	27	28	827	55	1	84
Indiana	11	16	91	7	2	25
Kansas	83	77	4,696	412	5	494
Kentucky	4	5	504	56	2	63
Louisiana	524	512	11,504	656	6	1,174
Michigan	67	68	1,312	146	12	226
Montana	13	16	1,305	87	7	110
New Mexico	16	12	4,052	104	8	124
New York	10	16	108	24	-	40
Ohio	7	4	2,070	322	12	338
Oklahoma	26	26	85,640	2,558	94	2,678
Pennsylvania	22	49	2,880	809	25	883
Texas	670	573	107,344	3,328	93	3,994
West Virginia	-	-	3,783	772	4	776
Wyoming	65	42	1,810	58	16	116
Other 2/	-	-	40	3	3	6
United States	2,796	2,147	272,411	12,223	314	14,684

1/ Including chiefly gasoline and "distillate".
2/ Mississippi, Missouri, Tennessee, and Utah.

Oil wells drilled in the United States in 1935, by States and by counties or districts 1/

State and county or district	Number of oil wells drilled	Total initial production (barrels)
Arkansas:		
Columbia	1	16
Lafayette	1	35
Miller	6	1,190
Nevada	1	10
Ouachita	2	58
Union	29	6,967
	40	8,276
Total, 1934	35	9,147
California:		
Northern:		
Belridge	10	26,853
Coalinga	9	437
Edison	48	11,469
Fruitvale	17	4,473
Kern River	44	11,043
Kettleman, north dome	35	147,566
Lost Hills	1	112
McKittrick	4	609
Midway-Sunset	42	10,550
Mountain View	69	156,368
Mount Poso	63	36,820
Round Mountain	16	14,715
Wheeler Ridge	1	75
	359	421,090
Total, 1934	180	417,660

State and county or district	Number of oil wells drilled	Total initial production (barrels)
Coastal:		
Capitan	8	1,808
Elwood	11	16,396
Rincon	1	420
San Miguelito	1	1,577
Santa Barbara	21	12,345
Santa Maria	4	717
Ventura Avenue	18	7,789
Ventura Newhall	7	1,105
	71	42,157
Total, 1934	80	57,297
Southern:		
Brea Olinda	2	147
Coyote-East	2	160
Coyote-West	8	7,854
Dominguez	32	25,896
Huntington Beach	18	9,649
Inglewood	23	22,574
Lawndale	1	250
Long Beach	124	33,088
Montebello	10	5,207
Playa del Rey	42	82,278
Rosecrans	1	184
Santa Fe Springs	29	7,346
Seal Beach	4	2,789
Torrance	3	311
	299	197,733
Total, 1934	192	95,680

State and county or district	Number of oil wells drilled	Total initial production (barrels)
Total California:		
1935	729	660,980
1934	452	570,637
Colorado:		
Archuleta	2	550
Moffat	9	9,411
	11	9,961
Total, 1934	7	16,602
Illinois:		
Clark	2	5
Crawford	1	10
St. Clair	2	327
	5	342
Total, 1934	6	120
Indiana:		
Adams	1	10
Daviess	3	56
Gibson	7	212
Huntington	1	25
Jay	1	10
Knox	3	75
Perry	2	50
Pike	4	80
Posey	3	75
Spencer	9	121
Vanderburgh	2	30
Warrick	1	10
	37	754
Total, 1934	69	2,091

1/ From Oil and Gas Journal, except Michigan for 1934.

Oil wells drilled in the United States in 1935, by States and by counties or districts 1/
Continued

State and county or district	Number of oil wells drilled	Total initial production (barrels)
Kansas:		
Barber	21	13,853
Butler	37	3,780
Coffey	2	30
Cowley	32	5,107
Elk	10	179
Ellis	3	1,531
Ellsworth	77	98,996
Greenwood	35	1,372
Harvey	25	9,502
Kingman	6	788
Marion	3	744
McPherson	72	20,184
Pratt	4	1,031
Reno	130	165,247
Rice	174	145,268
Rooks	3	914
Russell	136	77,188
Scott	1	731
Sedgwick	40	16,823
Stafford	10	6,966
Sumner	53	272,280
Trego	2	1,386
Woodson	14	1,622
	890	845,522
Total, 1934	591	300,789

State and county or district	Number of oil wells drilled	Total initial production (barrels)
Kentucky:		
Hancock	24	1,785
Henderson	3	24
McLean	18	1,195
Ohio	121	3,771
Warren	1	2
	167	6,777
Total, 1934	236	16,177
Louisiana:		
Coastal:		
Anse la Butte	1	40
Black Bayou	7	3,555
Bosco	43	30,099
Caillou Island	6	9,634
Cameron Meadows	16	8,412
Cheneyville	1	63
Choctaw	2	1,772
Darrow	4	2,908
Dog Lake	1	1,823
Edgerly	3	330
Four Isle	1	2,408
Garden Island	1	1,750
Gillis	30	15,371
Hackberry	15	8,728
Iowa	13	11,164
Jeanerette	1	600

State and county or district	Number of oil wells drilled	Total initial production (barrels)
Louisiana, Continued:		
Coastal, Continued:		
Jennings	3	205
Lafitte	3	4,889
Lake Barre	6	8,444
Lake Hermitage	1	442
Lake Pelto	1	480
Leesville	15	17,068
Lockport	2	445
New Iberia	4	5,000
Port Barre	3	2,023
Roanoke	11	6,669
Sorrento	1	2,080
Starks	1	100
St. Martinsville	1	264
Sulphur	10	5,841
Sweet Lake	1	840
Tepetate	5	3,212
Vinton	3	404
White Castle	4	1,570
	220	158,633
Total, 1934	250	192,398
Northern:		
Bossier	6	61
Caddo	83	185,766
De Soto	5	152
La Salle	7	245

Oil wells drilled in the United States in 1935, by States and by counties or districts 1/
Continued

State and county or district	Number of oil wells drilled	Total initial production (barrels)
Louisiana, Continued:		
Northern, Continued:		
Rapides	1	56
Red River	1	25
Sabine	21	2,579
	124	188,884
Total, 1934	139	13,153
Total Lousiana:		
1935	344	347,517
1934	389	205,551
Michigan:		
Gladwin	4	267
Isabella	31	3,588
Midland	95	37,282
Montcalm	102	120,259
Ogemaw	71	18,453
Saginaw	19	355
	322	180,204
Total, 1934 2/	274	205,978
Montana:		
Glacier	92	11,027
Liberty	2	50
Pondera	3	142
Toole	34	1,709
	131	12,928
Total, 1934	127	13,194

State and county or district	Number of oil wells drilled	Total initial production (barrels)
New Mexico:		
Eddy	12	969
Lea	239	609,151
McKinley	1	20
San Juan	10	548
	262	610,688
Total, 1934	107	258,624
Ohio:		
Southeast	231	3,122
Total, 1934	228	4,551
Central:		
Ashland	3	44
Coshocton	11	629
Fairfield	2	4
Holmes	1	25
Lorain	1	5
Perry	3	39
Putnam	2	20
Summit	1	1
Tuscarawas	1	20
	25	787
Total, 1934	174	4,195
Northwestern:		
Allen	11	178
Auglaize	1	20
Hardin	4	25
Henry	1	50

State and county or district	Number of oil wells drilled	Total initial production (barrels)
Ohio, Continued:		
Northwestern, Cont'd:		
Lucas	1	14
Ottawa	1	200
Putnam	2	20
Sandusky	2	7
Seneca	2	7
Shelby	4	17
Van Wert	2	12
Wood	3	11
Wyandot	9	53
	43	614
Total, 1934	48	938
Total Ohio:		
1935	299	4,523
1934	450	9,684
Oklahoma:		
Caddo	2	120
Carter	46	3,086
Comanche	7	113
Cotton	6	93
Creek	105	6,380
Garvin	1	30
Grady	4	232
Grant	1	200
Hughes	29	10,477
Jackson	30	2,654
Jefferson	10	270

2/ Department of Conservation, Michigan.

Oil wells drilled in the United States in 1935, by States and by counties or districts 1/
Continued

State and county or district	Number of oil wells drilled	Total initial production (barrels)
Oklahoma, Continued:		
Kay	3	128
Lincoln	11	2,199
Logan	17	39,848
Marshall	34	349
Muskogee	11	299
Noble	57	69,809
Okfuskee	14	6,894
Oklahoma	89	334,648
Okmulgee	51	1,050
Osage	237	95,202
Pawnee	1	40
Payne	2	1,570
Pontotoc	231	436,170
Pottawatomie	78	18,979
Seminole	171	122,162
Stephens	58	912
Tulsa	10	140
Wagoner	5	128
	1,321	1,154,182
Total, 1934	1,161	673,875
Pennsylvania and New York:		
Allegany	74	71
Bradford	1,576	1,971
Butler-Armstrong	34	85
Southwest Pa	23	235
Venango-Clarion	249	518
	1,956	2,880
Total, 1934	1,535	3,331

State and county or district	Number of oil wells drilled	Total initial production (barrels)
Texas:		
Gulf Coast:		
Agua Dulce	1	75
Arriola	6	1,514
Anahuac	34	21,570
Baldwin	6	1,595
Barbers Hill	25	10,388
Batson	8	10,003
Big Creek	4	1,560
Blue Ridge	9	1,884
Boling	8	1,292
Clay Creek	10	2,163
Cleveland	5	1,185
Coletto Creek	6	679
Conroe	46	20,094
Damon Mound	1	350
Dickinson	17	8,351
Esperson	1	816
Fannette	7	2,876
Greta	9	6,191
Hankamer	14	4,764
Hardin	1	600
Hastings	43	20,654
High Island	22	6,846
Hull	19	3,438
Humble	11	1,453
Livingston	43	13,127
Lost Lake	1	60
Louise	14	3,315
Manvel	59	19,922

State and county or district	Number of oil wells drilled	Total initial production (barrels)
Texas, Continued:		
Gulf Coast, Cont'd:		
Markham	1	60
Mauritz	1	633
Mykawa	21	10,185
Old Ocean	1	744
Orange	1	45
Orchard	2	1,144
Pickett Ridge	3	1,392
Pierce Junction	13	4,793
Placedo	20	3,837
Plymouth	41	10,948
Port-Lavaca	9	2,886
Port Neches	6	1,905
Raccoon Bend	40	24,592
Refugio	16	9,142
Saratoga	5	160
Saxet	40	16,035
Saxet Heights	2	1,070
Shepherds Mott	1	15
Sinton	4	1,044
Sour Lake	5	425
South Houston	11	2,740
South Liberty	4	373
Spindletop	1	330
Sugarland	1	311
Thompsons	22	20,967
Tomball	87	44,741
Tomoconnor	12	14,162
Turtle Bay	1	648

Oil wells drilled in the United States in 1935, by States and by counties or districts 1/
Continued

State and county or district	Number of oil wells drilled	Total initial production (barrels)
Texas, Continued:		
Gulf Coast, Cont'd:		
Van Vleck.....	3	1,184
	804	343,276
Total, 1934.....	758	490,000
East Texas:		
East Texas proper-		
Cherokee.....	2)	
Gregg.....	1,661)	
Rusk.....	1,584 (	6,411,700
Smith.....	397)	
Upshur.....	389)	
	4,033	6,411,700
Total, 1934.....	3,441	6,483,000
Anderson.....	51	5,471
Angelina.....	1	14
Cass.....	1	1,200
Henderson.....	4	356
Kittrell.....	9	2,642
Van Zandt.....	35	1,839
	4,134	6,423,222
Total, 1934.....	3,504	6,487,640
Central Texas:		
Byersville.....	3	203
Caesar.....	26	11,793
Carroll.....	1	65
Cedar Creek.....	1	200
Cooksey.....	1	12
Dale.....	3	315
Darst Creek.....	2	270

State and county or district	Number of oil wells drilled	Total initial production (barrels)
Texas, Continued:		
Central Texas, Cont'd:		
Dirks.....	68	27,174
Dunlap.....	6	215
Falls.....	1	3
Floresville.....	2	32
Freestone.....	1	130
Hords Creek.....	1	430
Kimbro.....	1	40
McCulloch.....	1	25
North Pettus.....	9	2,110
Pettus.....	4	580
Ray.....	22	9,370
Rutledge.....	2	146
Tuleta.....	4	1,580
Von Ormy.....	12	51
West Tuleta.....	52	10,511
Zoboroski.....	2	10
	225	65,265
Total, 1934.....	91	16,806
North Texas:		
Archer.....	465	38,930
Baylor.....	100	58,860
Brown.....	10	193
Callahan.....	16	491
Clay.....	9	191
Coleman.....	9	553
Comanche.....	3	60
Cooke.....	124	12,615
Eastland.....	19	659
Foard.....	2	547

State and county or district	Number of oil wells drilled	Total initial production (barrels)
Texas, Continued:		
North Texas, Cont'd:		
Jack.....	20	427
Jones.....	29	6,550
Montague.....	67	10,781
Palo Pinto.....	7	132
Shackelford.....	103	4,589
Throckmorton.....	4	176
Wichita.....	166	8,559
Wilbarger.....	42	5,137
Young.....	186	14,941
Miscellaneous.....	12	4,232
	1,393	168,623
Total, 1934.....	1,232	160,404
Panhandle:		
Carson.....	37	11,998
Gray.....	276	110,375
Hutchinson.....	131	46,623
Moore.....	9	3,036
Wheeler.....	132	180,639
	585	352,671
Total, 1934.....	353	135,833
Southwest Texas:		
Barbacoas.....	1	480
Bruni.....	30	12,199
Carolina-Texas.....	1	50
Clark.....	4	1,660
Cole.....	32	11,432
Dinero.....	3	1,000
Dobrowolski.....	1	3

Oil wells drilled in the United States in 1935, by States and by counties or districts 1/
Continued

State and county or district	Number of oil wells drilled	Total initial production (barrels)
Texas, Continued:		
Southwest Texas, Continued:		
Driscoll	3	520
Escobas	19	1,050
Government Wells	88	19,113
Haynes	3	80
Jacob	18	1,303
Jennings	7	410
Loma Alto	2	528
Loma Novia	188	86,149
Lopez	22	7,972
Lucas	1	70
McNeil	5	1,250
Mercedes	4	1,102
Mirando City	1	96
Noak	1	5
O'Hern	35	16,660
Pearsall	2	1,368
Piedra Lumbre	1	45
Rio Grande City	11	610
Samfordyce	93	18,587
Sarnosa	12	1,550
Seven Sisters	39	24,602
	627	209,894
Total, 1934	477	152,683

State and county or district	Number of oil wells drilled	Total initial production (barrels)
Texas, Continued:		
West Texas:		
Andrews	23	7,236
Crane	20	11,720
Crockett	4	1,305
Ector	66	33,361
Fisher	27	6,510
Garza	1	25
Glasscock	12	1,748
Howard	89	34,860
Irion	1	37
Loving	9	754
Mitchell	1	52
Pecos	65	76,938
Reagan	3	114
Runnels	5	287
Scurry	1	12
Taylor	2	8
Upton	68	30,894
Ward	161	82,707
Winkler	95	39,381
	653	327,949
Total, 1934	443	1,022,448
Total Texas.		
1935	8,421	7,890,900
1934	6,858	8,465,814

State and county or district	Number of oil wells drilled	Total initial production (barrels)
West Virginia	115	1,234
Total, 1934	171	4,574
Wyoming:		
Big Horn	6	1,627
Carbon	3	6,852
Converse	1	125
Fremont	1	110
Hot Springs	3	788
Lincoln	1	10
Natrona	2	80
Niobrara	10	28,045
Park	2	577
Sweetwater	6	141
Sublette	6	284
Washakie	1	160
Weston	16	300
	58	39,099
Total, 1934	44	8,194
Total United States		
1935	15,108	11,776,767
1934	12,512	10,764,382

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
WASHINGTON

Census of Business: 1935 - in cooperation with the Bureau of Mines

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PHOSPHATE ROCK INDUSTRY IN 1935

Phosphate rock operations in the United States in 1935 employed 2,638 wage earners and paid wages totalling $1,806,716. The number of wage earners was obtained by averaging the total reported on pay rolls on the fifteenth of each month. This procedure gives a slightly lower figure than the total number actually engaged in the production of phosphate rock during the year for more than 2,700 were employed in the peak month. About 98 percent of the industry is centralized in Florida and Tennessee. Salaried officers, technical and supervisory employees, and others working on a salary basis in the phosphate rock industry in 1935 totalled 274 with salaries amounting to $649,649. Expenditures for supplies and materials, fuel, and purchased electric current amounted to $2,980,504. Supplies and materials comprised 51 percent of the total; fuel, 25 percent; and purchased electric current, 24 percent. The total value of products of the phosphate rock industry in 1935 was $11,423,286, which includes $3,116 derived from work or services. The data presented in the accompanying tables are comparable to the Census of Mines and Quarries canvass for 1929.

These data are based upon replies courteously furnished by mine operators to certain special questions carried on the Bureau of Mines' report form for 1935, by cooperative arrangement with the Bureau of the Census.

A general Census of Business was taken by the Bureau of the Census for the year 1935. This project, known as the Census of Business, was planned to provide dependable information on all branches of American business not regularly covered by other divisions of the Census Bureau, such as Manufactures and Agriculture, or by other agencies of the Federal government. For mines and quarries, the canvass included not only data on production and value but also cost of materials, fuel and power, wages paid, and number and total compensation of salaried employees. To avoid duplication of statistical inquiries, it was arranged that these supplementary questions should be added to the Bureau of Mines' annual report form for the year 1935. The Bureau of Mines has been responsible for their collection and tabulation, with the aid of funds contributed by the Bureau of the Census and in collaboration with F. A. Gosnell, Chief Statistician, Census of Business.

The returns received are believed to be sufficiently accurate to indicate the total volume of expenditures for supplies, salaries, and wages made by the mineral industries, but in most cases do not justify the computation of per-ton costs for the items listed. Note also that many items of cost are not included, such as royalties, depletion, depreciation, interest on debentures, insurance, taxes, workmen's compensation, reserves for uninsurable hazards, and other administrative and selling expenses. It is therefore impossible to compute the total cost of production or the margin, if any, between sales realization and cost.

Detailed data summarized in the following tables were compiled by M. A. Cornthwaite of the staff of the Bureau of Mines under the supervision of H. H. Hughes, Mineral Production and Economics Division.

Value of products, expenditures, and employment at phosphate rock operations in the United States in 1935, by States

State	Value of products	Expenditures				Salaried employees 2/		Wage earners	
		Supplies and materials 1/	Fuel	Purchased electric current	Total	Number	Salaries	Number 3/	Wages
Florida	$9,182,958	$994,012	$569,065	$603,413	$2,166,490	225	$561,098	1,606	$1,212,263
Tennessee and Virginia .	1,992,541	450,827	167,693	105,655	724,175	37	59,587	965	542,900
Idaho and Montana	247,787	74,668	3,497	11,674	89,839	12	28,964	67	51,553
Total United States	4/ 11,423,286	1,519,507	740,255	720,742	2,980,504	274	649,649	2,638	1,806,716

1/ Includes cost of lumber and timber, iron and steel materials, water for boilers, machinery supplies, and all other supplies and materials necessary to maintain the operation.
2/ Includes salaried officers, technical and supervisory employees, and all others on salaries, except employees at central administrative offices not connected with producing operation.
3/ Number of wage earners determined by averaging the total number reported on pay rolls the fifteenth of each month.
4/ Includes $3,116 derived from work or services.

Wage earners employed at phosphate rock operations in the United States in 1935, by months

State	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
Florida	1,727	1,650	1,625	1,558	1,594	1,556	1,528	1,588	1,638	1,650	1,588	1,572	1,606
Tennessee and Virginia .	932	927	965	984	957	936	1,040	1,033	956	944	964	950	965
Idaho and Montana	57	58	66	66	49	55	65	75	69	91	95	61	67
Total United States	2,716	2,635	2,656	2,608	2,600	2,547	2,633	2,696	2,663	2,685	2,647	2,583	2,638

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BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
WASHINGTON

Census of Business: 1935 - in cooperation with the Bureau of Mines

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SALT INDUSTRY IN 1935

Salt mines and wells in the United States in 1935 employed 4,824 wage earners and paid wages totalling $5,069,950. The number of wage earners was obtained by averaging the total reported on pay rolls on the fifteenth of each month. This procedure gives a somewhat lower figure than the total number actually engaged in the production of salt during the year for about 5,100 were employed in the peak months. About 50 percent of the industry is centralized in Michigan and New York. Salaried officers, technical and supervisory employees, and others working on a salary basis in the salt industry in 1935 totalled 694 with salaries amounting to $1,745,781. Expenditures for supplies and materials, fuel, and purchased electric current amounted to $6,613,939. Supplies and materials comprised 57 percent of the total; fuel, 34 percent; and purchased electric current, 9 percent. The total value of products of the salt industry in 1935 was $23,906,404, which includes $12,374 for work or services; also bromine valued at $1,937,230, and calcium chloride at $1,037,783.

These data are based upon replies courteously furnished by mine operators to certain special questions carried on the Bureau of Mines' report form for 1935, by cooperative arrangement with the Bureau of the Census.

A general Census of Business was taken by the Bureau of the Census for the year 1935. This project, known as the Census of Business, was planned to provide dependable information on all branches of American business not regularly covered by other divisions of the Census Bureau, such as Manufactures and Agriculture, or by other agencies of the Federal government. For mines and quarries, the canvass included not only data on production and value but also cost of materials, fuel and power, wages paid, and number and total compensation of salaried employees. To avoid duplication of statistical inquiries, it was arranged that these supplementary questions should be added to the Bureau of Mines' annual report form for the year 1935. The Bureau of Mines has been responsible for their collection and tabulation, with the aid of funds contributed by the Bureau of the Census and in collaboration with F. A. Gosnell, Chief Statistician, Census of Business.

The returns received are believed to be sufficiently accurate to indicate the total volume of expenditures for supplies, salaries, and wages made by the mineral industries, but in most cases do not justify the computation of per-ton costs for the items listed. Note also that many items of cost are not included, such as royalties, depletion, depreciation, interest on debentures, insurance, taxes, workmen's compensation, reserves for uninsurable hazards, and other administrative and selling expenses. It is therefore impossible to compute the total cost of production or the margin, if any, between sales realization and cost.

Detailed data summarized in the following tables were complied by A. T. Coons of the staff of the Bureau of Mines under the supervision of H. H. Hughes, Mineral Production and Economics Division.

Wage earners employed at salt mines and wells in the United States in 1935, by months

State	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
California	313	320	325	314	329	318	331	501	526	615	609	541	420
Kansas	815	798	771	794	796	776	801	810	813	824	832	819	804
Louisiana	723	713	731	747	709	652	687	655	637	639	644	637	681
Michigan	1,197	1,188	1,188	1,188	1,198	1,214	1,220	1,235	1,255	1,290	1,221	1,189	1,215
New York	580	612	652	608	574	591	586	624	631	625	620	605	609
Ohio	538	526	493	492	507	496	497	501	518	543	542	530	515
Texas	301	314	300	288	255	263	307	297	304	343	356	301	303
Utah	65	43	74	85	77	74	72	73	74	75	59	57	69
West Virginia	125	122	121	116	98	106	106	116	129	134	132	130	120
Undistributed 1/	152	152	152	150	159	134	61	15	27	19	19	15	88
Total United States ..	4,809	4,788	4,807	4,782	4,702	4,624	4,668	4,827	4,914	5,107	5,034	4,824	4,824

1/ Includes New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Virginia.

Value of products, expenditures, and employment at salt mines and wells in the United States in 1935, by States

State	Number of operations	Value of products	Expenditures				Salaried employees 1/		Wage earners	
			Supplies and materials 2/	Fuel	Purchased electric current	Total	Number	Salaries	Number 3/	Wages
California	12	$1,945,018	$534,665	$42,752	$54,403	$631,820	62	$241,480	420	$474,048
Kansas	8	2,585,945	675,144	200,927	53,531	929,602	113	253,922	804	647,194
Louisiana	6	2,737,710	646,269	76,210	91,359	813,838	117	267,760	681	412,989
Michigan	10	7,516,793	509,707	778,671	29,631	1,318,009	98	258,386	1,215	1,426,421
New York	5	5,004,544	903,737	396,161	288,856	1,588,754	95	294,513	609	829,895
Ohio	6	2,518,224	201,448	458,175	8,048	667,671	81	239,308	515	723,427
Texas	5	563,563	78,225	40,581	37,984	156,790	19	47,586	303	289,489
Utah	4	163,639	17,627	3,295	10,280	31,202	7	12,001	69	78,982
West Virginia	4	586,846	73,055	218,317	12,000	303,372	18	38,249	120	95,221
Undistributed 4/	3	184,122	146,848	8,720	17,313	172,881	84	92,576	88	92,284
Total United States	63	5/ 23,906,404	3,786,725	2,223,809	603,405	6,613,939	694	1,745,781	4,824	5,069,950

1/ Includes salaried officers, technical and supervisory employees, and all others on salaries, except employees at central administrative offices not connected with mine or wells.
2/ Includes cost of lumber or timber, iron and steel materials, explosives and oil used directly or sold to employees, water for boilers, machinery supplies, and all other supplies and materials necessary to maintain and operate the mine or wells.
3/ Number of wage earners determined by averaging the total number reported on pay rolls the fifteenth of each month.
4/ Includes New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Virginia.
5/ Includes $12,374 for work or services; also bromine valued at $1,937,230, and calcium chloride at $1,037,783.

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BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
WASHINGTON

Census of Business: 1935 - in cooperation with the Bureau of Mines

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SAND AND GRAVEL INDUSTRY IN 1935

Sand and gravel operations in the United States in 1935 employed 8,566 wage earners and paid wages totalling $8,340,408. The number of wage earners was obtained by averaging the total reported on pay rolls on the fifteenth of each month. This procedure gives a somewhat lower figure than the total number actually engaged in the production of sand and gravel during the year for more than 10,000 were employed in the peak months. Salaried officers, technical and supervisory employees, and others working on a salary basis in sand and gravel production in 1935 totalled 2,086 with salaries amounting to $3,820,735. Expenditures for supplies and materials, fuel, and purchased electric current amounted to $11,948,889. Supplies and materials comprised 69 percent of the total; fuel, 15 percent; and purchased electric current, 16 percent. The total value of products of the sand and gravel industry in 1935 was $53,700,627, which includes $459,675 for work or services.

These data are based upon replies courteously furnished by mine operators to certain special questions carried on the Bureau of Mines' report form for 1935, by cooperative arrangement with the Bureau of the Census.

A general Census of Business was taken by the Bureau of the Census for the year 1935. This project, known as the Census of Business, was planned to provide dependable information on all branches of American business not regularly covered by other divisions of the Census Bureau, such as Manufactures and Agriculture, or by other agencies of the Federal government. For mines and quarries, the canvass included not only data on production and value but also cost of materials, fuel and power, wages paid, and number and total compensation of salaried employees. To avoid duplication of statistical inquiries, it was arranged that these supplementary questions should be added to the Bureau of Mines' annual report form for the year 1935. The Bureau of Mines has been responsible for their collection and tabulation, with the aid of funds contributed by the Bureau of the Census and in collaboration with F. A. Gosnell, Chief Statistician, Census of Business.

The returns received are believed to be sufficiently accurate to indicate the total volume of expenditures for supplies, salaries, and wages made by the mineral industries, but in most cases do not justify the computation of per-ton costs for the items listed. Note also that many items of cost are not included, such as royalties, depletion, depreciation, interest on debentures, insurance, taxes, workmen's compensation, reserves for uninsurable hazards, and other administrative and selling expenses. It is therefore impossible to compute the total cost of production or the margin, if any, between sales realization and cost.

Detailed data summarized in the following tables were compiled by M. A. Cornthwaite and A. T. Phillips of the staff of the Bureau of Mines under the supervision of H. H. Hughes, Mineral Production and Economics Division.

Value of products, expenditures, and employment at sand and gravel operations in the United States in 1935, by States 1/

State	Number of operations	Value of products	Expenditures				Salaried employees 2/		Wage earners	
			Supplies and materials 3/	Fuel	Purchased electric current	Total	Number	Salaries	Number 4/	Wages
Alabama	13	$251,025	$22,617	$12,222	$7,388	$42,227	19	$18,980	107	$38,080
Arkansas	20	492,880	67,000	16,995	12,720	96,715	21	36,280	139	60,350
California	118	3,879,287	574,945	73,676	116,693	765,314	147	266,106	544	547,277
Colorado	12	241,300	96,170	18,131	12,584	126,885	18	21,280	47	27,230
Connecticut	21	226,341	28,649	1,569	9,540	39,758	13	28,121	42	35,702
Illinois	156	4,135,468	417,350	189,638	171,774	778,762	120	303,653	527	590,062
Indiana	80	2,238,743	327,838	78,371	95,096	501,305	119	155,706	365	419,730
Iowa	49	1,153,430	146,038	28,307	73,425	247,770	68	112,185	203	226,300
Kansas	34	617,653	48,889	11,831	29,676	90,396	27	45,293	94	100,038
Kentucky	14	484,491	48,931	21,285	15,694	85,910	12	24,736	115	105,640
Louisiana	19	915,075	90,737	33,351	21,352	145,440	21	47,760	107	95,475
Massachusetts	39	851,130	182,560	40,365	29,020	251,945	32	55,660	160	193,850
Michigan	76	1,929,994	287,686	80,691	132,965	501,342	74	127,629	444	430,233
Minnesota	48	1,414,575	206,145	27,020	42,880	276,045	61	103,215	206	144,350
Mississippi	14	376,456	112,108	13,249	11,256	136,613	22	110,922	118	60,248
Missouri	35	1,661,311	176,445	48,300	48,451	273,196	59	105,874	292	293,788
Montana	21	2,467,365	1,375,555	97,810	32,425	1,505,790	42	81,385	198	366,660
Nebraska	37	868,957	83,188	33,166	72,218	188,572	6	13,410	173	184,003
New Jersey	75	2,004,740	239,560	63,150	112,370	415,080	97	181,215	326	335,815
North Carolina	9	190,893	92,308	3,319	2,409	98,036	13	14,624	52	31,225
Ohio	148	3,749,183	660,572	228,138	202,969	1,091,679	230	386,336	899	839,362
Oklahoma	21	282,547	39,235	8,291	10,896	58,422	16	21,665	66	50,985
Oregon	23	351,070	52,721	7,389	22,750	82,860	12	40,650	66	60,877
Pennsylvania	109	4,699,512	922,804	165,357	157,920	1,246,081	185	319,555	904	805,969
Rhode Island	6	80,101	9,995	2,720	---	12,715	5	2,892	11	15,009
Tennessee	24	889,055	157,197	29,516	30,438	217,151	31	64,506	244	146,856
Texas	51	2,825,540	348,000	104,225	69,820	522,045	89	176,400	508	349,475
Utah	10	176,960	38,890	2,900	9,165	50,955	13	24,810	54	44,160
Washington	42	1,217,050	165,690	18,365	23,605	207,660	51	86,960	221	165,300
West Virginia	27	1,802,026	405,444	104,831	73,065	583,340	86	156,603	473	499,531
Wisconsin	68	1,109,800	265,300	56,710	64,590	386,600	100	157,560	180	174,300
Other States 5/	379	10,116,669	516,655	217,366	188,259	922,280	277	528,764	681	902,528
Total United States	1,798	6/ 53,700,627	8,207,222	1,838,254	1,903,413	11,948,889	2,086	3,820,735	8,566	8,340,408

1/ Data for 6 percent of the total output are estimated.
2/ Includes salaried officers, technical and supervisory employees, and all others on salaries, except employees at central administrative offices not connected with operation.
3/ Includes cost of lumber or timber, iron and steel materials, water for boilers, machinery supplies, and all other supplies and materials necessary to maintain the operation.
4/ Number of wage earners determined by averaging the total number reported on payrolls the fifteenth of each month.
5/ Arizona, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Maine, Maryland, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, South Carolina, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, and Wyoming.
6/ Includes $459,675 for work or services.

Wage earners employed at sand and gravel operations in the United States in 1935, by months

State	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
Alabama	92	87	111	105	132	111	92	112	116	100	112	115	107
Arkansas	144	147	146	123	126	106	108	131	163	159	166	145	139
California	455	477	493	547	593	606	595	560	560	572	521	549	544
Colorado	37	37	44	41	60	64	68	48	47	50	40	31	47
Connecticut	30	29	39	41	50	51	53	48	37	51	47	33	42
Illinois	366	358	414	477	599	604	635	636	637	628	529	444	527
Indiana	203	213	264	370	425	458	475	476	481	396	339	275	365
Iowa	88	96	81	217	236	251	278	256	346	280	189	114	203
Kansas	57	66	96	112	97	97	106	95	103	103	106	95	94
Kentucky	91	91	97	112	122	132	133	120	126	133	131	96	115
Louisiana	67	70	73	67	74	101	134	137	131	141	140	145	107
Massachusetts	127	120	121	154	182	190	191	184	182	176	164	134	160
Michigan	223	233	347	459	528	545	483	585	582	597	421	325	444
Minnesota	117	116	142	200	253	250	246	277	259	282	202	130	206
Mississippi	127	103	105	111	94	114	118	119	149	117	132	125	118
Missouri	233	193	264	284	322	311	335	367	344	327	302	224	292
Montana	84	128	126	251	280	233	218	249	336	290	146	37	198
Nebraska	92	68	136	282	200	200	219	146	180	277	170	104	173
New Jersey	247	244	274	332	366	380	366	356	352	359	345	295	326
North Carolina	48	48	52	46	48	52	47	43	42	68	62	66	52
Ohio	608	611	734	965	1,017	1,035	1,025	995	1,034	1,010	965	783	899
Oklahoma	63	69	72	69	74	63	68	56	68	64	59	69	66
Oregon	40	59	69	72	63	64	65	67	74	87	70	68	66
Pennsylvania	712	733	799	877	940	995	1,050	1,020	1,003	985	931	800	904
Rhode Island	11	15	16	16	16	16	16	8	4	4	1	5	11
Tennessee	220	198	253	250	250	260	290	250	245	252	227	235	244
Texas	398	445	485	501	620	646	570	515	499	501	460	453	508
Utah	21	25	40	67	81	85	75	68	87	48	32	23	54
Washington	89	103	91	116	250	331	357	346	256	229	276	206	221
West Virginia	396	391	432	501	495	499	487	501	514	540	494	422	473
Wisconsin	63	72	92	165	213	244	260	267	233	263	179	114	180
Other States 1/	526	468	448	669	823	815	850	883	829	723	628	500	681
Total United States	6,075	6,113	6,956	8,599	9,629	9,909	10,013	9,921	10,019	9,812	8,586	7,160	8,566

1/ Arizona, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Maine, Maryland, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, South Carolina, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, and Wyoming.

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APRIL 1, 1937

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
WASHINGTON
June 1, 1937

Census of Business: 1935 - in cooperation with the Bureau of Mines

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SANDSTONE INDUSTRY IN 1935

Sandstone quarries and finishing plants operated by quarry companies in the United States in 1935 employed 2,278 wage earners and paid wages totalling $1,594,680. The number of wage earners was obtained by averaging the total reported on pay rolls on the fifteenth of each month. This procedure gives a somewhat lower figure than the total number actually engaged in the production of sandstone during the year for nearly 2,800 were employed in the peak months. Ohio, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, and California are the principal producing States. Salaried officers, technical and supervisory employees, and others working on a salary basis in sandstone quarrying in 1935 totalled 224 with salaries amounting to $376,150. Expenditures for supplies and materials, fuel, and purchased electric current amounted to $1,523,806. Supplies and materials comprised 78 percent of the total; fuel, 8 percent; and purchased electric current, 14 percent. The total value of products of the sandstone industry in 1935 was $4,364,763, which includes $27,368 derived from work or services.

These data are based upon replies courteously furnished by mine operators to certain special questions carried on the Bureau of Mines' report form for 1935, by cooperative arrangement with the Bureau of the Census.

A general Census of Business was taken by the Bureau of the Census for the year 1935. This project, known as the Census of Business, was planned to provide dependable information on all branches of American business not regularly covered by other divisions of the Census Bureau, such as Manufactures and Agriculture, or by other agencies of the Federal government. For mines and quarries, the canvass included not only data on production and value but also cost of materials, fuel and power, wages paid, and number and total compensation of salaried employees. To avoid duplication of statistical inquiries, it was arranged that these supplementary questions should be added to the Bureau of Mines' annual report form for the year 1935. The Bureau of Mines has been responsible for their collection and tabulation, with the aid of funds contributed by the Bureau of the Census and in collaboration with F. A. Gosnell, Chief Statistician, Census of Business.

The returns received are believed to be sufficiently accurate to indicate the total volume of expenditures for supplies, salaries, and wages made by the mineral industries, but in most cases do not justify the computation of unit costs for the items listed. Note also that many items of cost are not included, such as royalties, depletion, depreciation, interest on debentures, insurance, taxes, workmen's compensation, reserves for uninsurable hazards, and other administrative and selling expenses. It is therefore impossible to compute the total cost of production or the margin, if any, between sales realization and cost.

Detailed data summarized in the following tables were compiled by A.T. Coons and E.T. Shuey of the staff of the Bureau of Mines under the supervision of H.H. Hughes, Mineral Production and Economics Division.

Value of products, expenditures, and employment at sandstone quarries 1/
in the United States in 1935, by States

State	Number of operations	Value of products	Expenditures				Salaried employees 2/		Wage earners	
			Supplies and materials 3/	Fuel	Purchased electric current	Total	Number	Salaries	Number 4/	Wages
California	18	$470,360	$135,670	$16,930	$26,710	$179,310	20	$45,510	152	$170,740
Kansas	6	78,210	21,700	1,160	110	22,970	3	5,860	89	37,340
Ohio	16	992,140	284,980	36,200	30,240	351,420	45	95,120	573	411,910
Pennsylvania	52	869,820	189,000	13,480	37,330	239,810	53	80,730	601	389,630
South Dakota	10	220,880	25,060	2,000	9,430	36,490	15	19,910	107	86,610
Tennessee	6	63,860	5,550	1,720	690	7,960	10	6,000	68	29,700
Wisconsin	8	576,252	357,941	14,294	19,379	391,614	4	13,977	148	106,545
Other States 5/	173	1,093,241	171,881	35,032	87,319	294,232	74	109,043	540	362,205
Total United States ..	289	6/ 4,364,763	1,191,782	120,816	211,208	1,523,806	224	376,150	2,278	1,594,680

1/ Includes finishing plants operated by quarry companies; data for 27 percent of the total output are estimated.
2/ Includes salaried officers, technical and supervisory employees, and all others on salaries, except employees at central administrative offices not connected with quarry and plant.
3/ Includes cost of lumber and timber, iron and steel materials, water for boilers, machinery supplies, and all other supplies and materials necessary to maintain and operate the quarry and plant.
4/ Number of wage earners determined by averaging the total number reported on pay rolls the fifteenth of each month.
5/ Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Idaho, Illinois, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, and Wyoming.
6/ Includes $27,368 for work or services.

Wage earners employed at sandstone quarries 1/ in the United States in 1935, by months

State	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
California	138	144	128	157	157	170	162	148	168	154	144	152	152
Kansas	54	140	75	78	77	57	47	47	70	150	124	134	89
Ohio	490	460	469	534	554	627	650	701	679	579	570	562	573
Pennsylvania	410	462	524	506	617	668	714	766	768	607	623	547	601
South Dakota	21	27	83	98	108	164	189	171	114	129	110	73	107
Tennessee	43	59	63	74	65	59	55	55	76	94	94	78	68
Wisconsin	146	160	158	161	152	154	145	145	161	153	130	118	148
Other States 2/	267	291	294	504	592	628	690	739	730	735	546	477	540
Total United States ..	1,569	1,743	1,794	2,112	2,322	2,527	2,652	2,772	2,766	2,601	2,341	2,141	2,278

1/ Includes finishing plants operated by quarry companies.
2/ Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Idaho, Illinois, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, and Wyoming.

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APRIL 13, 1937

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
WASHINGTON

Census of Business: 1935 - in cooperation with the Bureau of Mines

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SLATE INDUSTRY IN 1935

Slate quarries in the United States in 1935 employed 1,898 wage earners and paid wages totalling $1,516,770. The number of wage earners was obtained by averaging the total reported on pay rolls on the fifteenth of each month. This procedure gives a somewhat lower figure than the total number actually engaged in the production of slate during the year for more than 2,200 were employed in the peak months. About 50 percent of the industry is centralized in Pennsylvania. Salaried officers, technical and supervisory employees, and others working on a salary basis in slate production in 1935 totalled 190 with salaries amounting to $300,705. Expenditures for supplies and materials, fuel, and purchased electric current amounted to $928,940. Supplies and materials comprised 65 percent of the total; fuel, 10 percent; and purchased electric current, 25 percent. The total value of products of the slate industry in 1935 was $3,526,194, which includes $9,238 derived from work or services.

These data are based upon replies courteously furnished by mine operators to certain special questions carried on the Bureau of Mines' report form for 1935, by cooperative arrangement with the Bureau of the Census.

A general Census of Business was taken by the Bureau of the Census for the year 1935. This project, known as the Census of Business, was planned to provide dependable information on all branches of American business not regularly covered by other divisions of the Census Bureau, such as Manufactures and Agriculture, or by other agencies of the Federal government. For mines and quarries, the canvass included not only data on production and value but also cost of materials, fuel and power, wages paid, and number and total compensation of salaried employees. To avoid duplication of statistical inquiries, it was arranged that these supplementary questions should be added to the Bureau of Mines' annual report form for the year 1935. The Bureau of Mines has been responsible for their collection and tabulation, with the aid of funds contributed by the Bureau of the Census and in collaboration with F. A. Gosnell, Chief Statistician, Census of Business.

The returns received are believed to be sufficiently accurate to indicate the total volume of expenditures for supplies, salaries, and wages made by the mineral industries, but in most cases do not justify the computation of unit costs for the items listed. Note also that many items of cost are not included, such as royalties, depletion, depreciation, interest on debentures, insurance, taxes, workmen's compensation, reserves for uninsurable hazards, and other administrative and selling expenses. It is therefore impossible to compute the total cost of production or the margin, if any, between sales realization and cost.

Detailed data summarized in the following tables were compiled by A. T. Coons and E. T. Shuey of the staff of the Bureau of Mines under the supervision of H. H. Hughes, Mineral Production and Economics Division.

Value of products, expenditures, and employment at slate quarries and mills in the United States in 1935, by States 1/

State	Number of operations	Value of products	Expenditures				Salaried employees 2/		Wage earners	
			Supplies and materials 3/	Fuel	Purchased electric current	Total	Number	Salaries	Number 4/	Wages
California	5	$37,760	$12,380	$1,160	---	$13,540	2	$4,365	17	$10,260
Maine	3	212,053	6,001	500	$6,022	12,523	3	6,600	75	46,664
New York	14	262,935	24,595	2,219	29,864	56,678	5	11,108	63	57,124
Pennsylvania	32	1,761,800	285,120	58,970	104,620	448,710	79	146,180	1,039	894,125
Vermont	55	721,120	81,547	10,456	66,687	158,690	81	93,955	334	302,000
Other States 5/	8	530,526	193,445	17,729	27,625	238,799	20	38,497	370	206,597
Total United States ..	117	6/ 3,526,194	603,088	91,034	234,818	928,940	190	300,705	1,898	1,516,770

1/ Data for 10 percent of the total output are estimated.
2/ Includes salaried officers, technical and supervisory employees, and all others on salaries, except employees at central administrative offices not connected with quarry and mill.
3/ Includes cost of lumber or timber, iron and steel materials, water for boilers, machinery supplies, and all other supplies and materials necessary to maintain and operate the quarry and mill.
4/ Number of wage earners determined by averaging the total number reported on pay rolls the fifteenth of each month.
5/ Arkansas, Georgia, Maryland, and Virginia.
6/ Includes $9,238 for work or services.

Wage earners employed at slate quarries and mills in the United States in 1935, by months

State	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
California	15	15	14	16	16	19	20	19	21	21	18	12	17
Maine	73	74	74	76	74	74	76	76	75	77	79	77	75
New York	45	48	54	60	66	61	78	83	69	70	65	59	63
Pennsylvania	766	752	765	977	1,087	1,155	1,187	1,169	1,192	1,194	1,118	1,112	1,039
Vermont	251	253	221	273	293	332	337	373	412	434	423	406	334
Other States 1/	159	159	167	204	446	486	481	482	480	468	461	436	370
Total United States ..	1,309	1,301	1,295	1,606	1,982	2,127	2,179	2,202	2,249	2,264	2,164	2,102	1,898

1/ Arkansas, Georgia, Maryland, and Virginia.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
WASHINGTON

June 1, 1937

Census of Business: 1935 - in cooperation with the Bureau of Mines

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TALC AND GROUND SOAPSTONE INDUSTRY IN 1935

Talc and ground soapstone operations in the United States in 1935 employed 534 wage earners and paid wages totalling $386,985. The number of wage earners was obtained by averaging the total reported on pay rolls on the fifteenth of each month. This procedure gives a somewhat lower figure than the total number actually engaged in the production of talc and ground soapstone during the year for more than 600 were employed in the peak month. New York, Vermont, North Carolina, and California are the principal producing States. Salaried officers, technical and supervisory employees, and others working on a salary basis in the talc and ground soapstone industry in 1935 totalled 67 with salaries amounting to $156,717. Expenditures for supplies and materials, fuel, and purchased electric current amounted to $342,284. Supplies and materials comprised 68 percent of the total; fuel, 5 percent; and purchased electric current, 27 percent. The value of products of the talc and ground soapstone industry in 1935 was $1,804,394. This total represents 96 percent of the tonnage reported in 1935; the remaining 4 percent was largely material produced as a by-product for which no separate data on expenditures and employment are available.

These data are based upon replies courteously furnished by mine operators to certain special questions carried on the Bureau of Mines' report form for 1935, by cooperative arrangement with the Bureau of the Census.

A general Census of Business was taken by the Bureau of the Census for the year 1935. This project, known as the Census of Business, was planned to provide dependable information on all branches of American business not regularly covered by other divisions of the Census Bureau, such as Manufactures and Agriculture, or by other agencies of the Federal government. For mines and quarries, the canvass included not only data on production and value but also cost of materials, fuel and power, wages paid, and number and total compensation of salaried employees. To avoid duplication of statistical inquiries, it was arranged that these supplementary questions should be added to the Bureau of Mines' annual report form for the year 1935. The Bureau of Mines has been responsible for their collection and tabulation, with the aid of funds contributed by the Bureau of the Census and in collaboration with F. A. Gosnell, Chief Statistician, Census of Business.

The returns received are believed to be sufficiently accurate to indicate the total volume of expenditures for supplies, salaries, and wages made by the mineral industries, but in most cases do not justify the computation of per-ton costs for the items listed. Note also that many items of cost are not included, such as royalties, depletion, depreciation, interest on debentures, insurance, taxes, workmen's compensation, reserves for uninsurable hazards, and other administrative and selling expenses. It is therefore impossible to compute the total cost of production or the margin, if any, between sales realization and cost.

Detailed data summarized in the following tables were compiled by M.A. Cornthwaite of the staff of the Bureau of Mines under the supervision of H.H. Hughes, Mineral Production and Economics Division.

Value of products, expenditures, and employment at talc and ground soapstone operations in the United States in 1935, by States 1/

State	Number of operations	Value of products	Expenditures				Salaried employees 3/		Wage earners	
			Supplies and materials 2/	Fuel	Purchased electric current	Total	Number	Salaries	Number 4/	Wages
California and Washington	6	$279,070	$41,657	$4,793	$10,332	$56,782	17	$45,115	76	$61,390
Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia	3	39,974	2,580	900	2,271	5,751	2	4,190	23	13,547
New York and Vermont ...	6	1,203,420	136,396	9,305	61,610	207,311	36	85,375	296	228,255
Georgia and North Carolina	5	281,930	52,563	616	19,261	72,440	12	22,037	139	83,793
Total United States ..	20	1,804,394	233,196	15,614	93,474	342,284	67	156,717	534	386,985

1/ Figures in the table cover actual data for operations reporting 96 percent of the total tonnage; the remaining 4 percent was largely material produced as a by-product for which no separate data on expenditures and employment are available.

2/ Includes cost of lumber and timber, iron and steel materials, water for boilers, machinery supplies, and all other supplies and materials necessary to maintain the operation.

3/ Includes salaried officers, technical and supervisory employees, and all others on salaries, except employees at central administrative offices not connected with the operation.

4/ Number of wage earners determined by averaging the total number reported on pay rolls the fifteenth of each month.

Wage earners employed at talc and ground soapstone operations in the United States in 1935, by months

State	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
California and Washington	60	70	62	63	78	77	86	97	85	87	86	66	76
Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia	21	22	24	25	23	23	20	23	24	23	23	22	23
New York and Vermont	263	262	285	280	292	297	312	340	314	312	307	282	296
Georgia and North Carolina	78	106	125	142	147	164	161	156	165	154	139	135	139
Total United States	422	460	496	510	540	561	579	616	588	576	555	505	534